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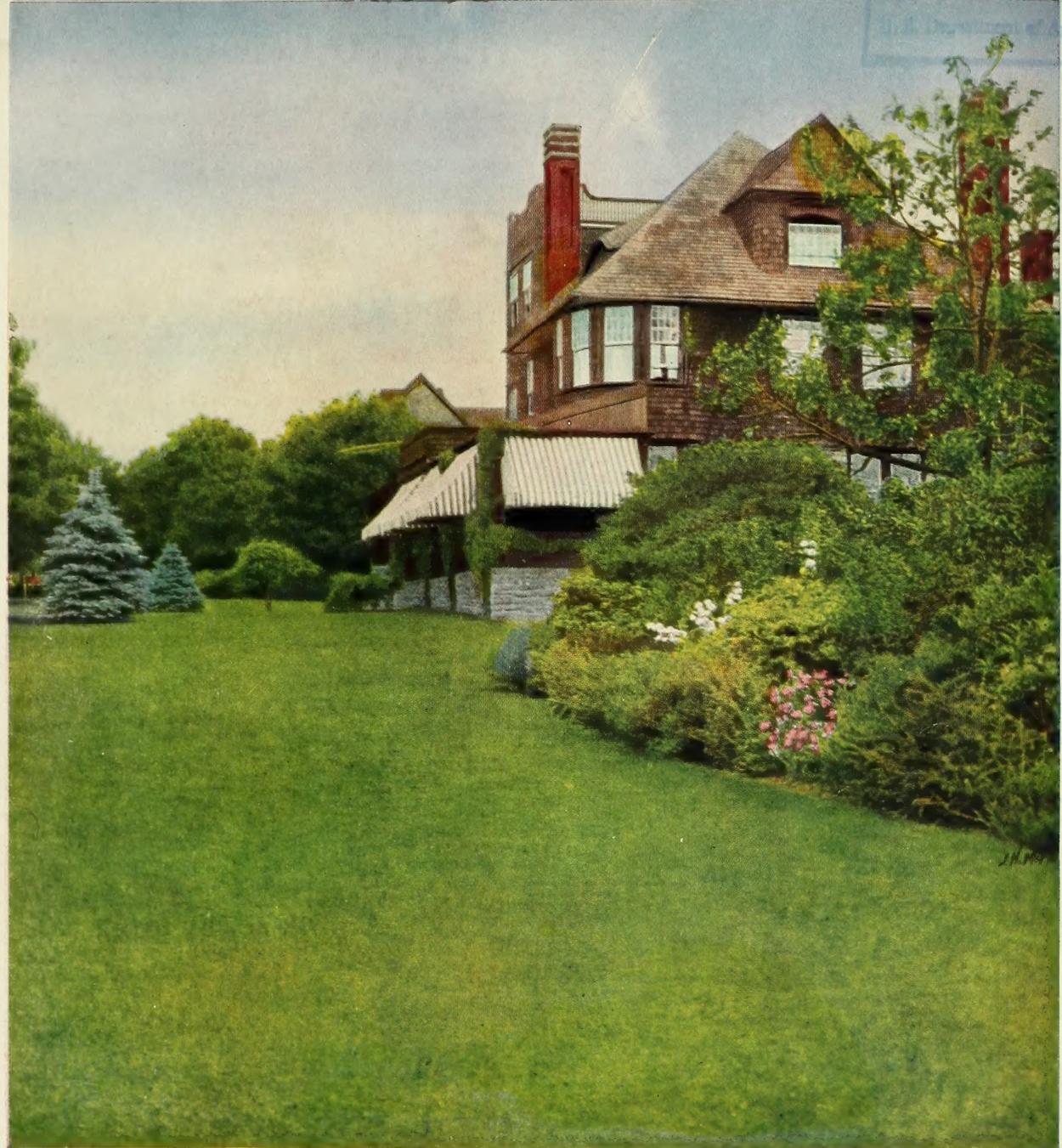
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Post Card
Culture



J. VAN. LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY

POMONA, NORTH CAROLINA

"It's Not a Home Till It's Planted"

In passing some particularly attractive house, you have heard the exclamation, "What a beautiful place! THAT is a real home!"

Probably you have made that remark yourself.

There is no argument about the fact. Everybody agrees it IS a real home.

But what makes it a real home? How does it differ from the hundreds of other homes you pass?

The PLANTING—that's it!

Look, as you pass along, and you'll realize that "It's not a home till it's planted!"

Certainly it isn't.

What Makes a Home?

Isn't the building of a home, a real home, one of the main objects in the life of every normal, successful man or woman?

Surely you and I have dreamed of that. We have planned for it and worked for it (and you and I are not so different from Tom and Susan, and Henry and Jane).

But as we have looked around us, searching, perhaps unconsciously, for the ideal in the image of which we would like to shape our own home, we have always selected a place which had, not only an attractive house, but plenty of trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers growing around it!

We have realized, perhaps without putting the thought into words, that it was not a real home until it was planted!

It is planting which makes the home.

We have realized this, but the thing we haven't realized is how easy it is to make it a home.

And yet how easy to do that very thing!

So easy that, when we once find out how easy it is, it seems ridiculous that we have not done it long ago.

I tell you that there is no other investment in the world where you can put in so little time and money and take out such long-lasting and such increasing dividends as in beautifying the grounds around your home.

Only a Small Outlay Required

And the most remarkable thing about it all is how small a cash outlay you need to make a start.

Why, for the price of a single automobile tire, you can get enough trees, shrubs, or plants to change the whole appearance of your place the first season!

And after two or three years—long after the tire would have worn out, been thrown away and forgotten—your place will be growing more and more beautiful from this same small original outlay.

Plants, shrubs, and trees, that cost from a quarter to a dollar each, you would not part with, after a few years, for ten times their original cost. (Incidentally, in proportion to the actual "cost of production" in labor, raw materials and handling, you get more for your money in plants than in probably any other line of merchandise you buy—but that is another story which we may tell you some other time.)

HOW TO ORDER

If convenient, we prefer that you order from one of our salesmen. If not, and if no price-list is inclosed with this Catalogue, write us for one and send your order direct to us. We will give it careful attention, shipping at the proper time.

Always make out your order on a separate sheet from your letter; write your name, address, post office, and shipping-point very plainly. Remit by post office or express money order, bank draft, or by cash in registered letter.

GUARANTEE. The J. Van. Lindley Nursery Company exercises the greatest care possible to keep their varieties true, and hold themselves in readiness to reship any trees or plants that may prove otherwise, or refund the original sum of money paid therefor, if reported to them within five years from date of this order. It is mutually agreed that they are not further responsible in any case.

We furnish with each shipment a certificate that our nurseries have been examined by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found entirely free from contagious diseases.

SUBSTITUTION. When varieties ordered are already sold, we reserve the privilege of substituting other varieties of equal merit, or better, and ripening at the same season. Patrons not desiring substitution in any instance should so state in ordering.

REPLACING. When stock is delivered in good condition, our responsibility ceases. However, if it has been properly cared for, we replace all dead plants at half list price.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON

Ordinarily we begin shipping in November and continue to Christmas, then discontinue till about February 10, when we commence again and ship till about April 1. The planting season in the South is from November to April, when the weather is open and no frost is in the ground. We enter orders as received and ship as soon as we can.

WHERE WE SHIP. We ship with perfect safety to all the southern and border states, from New York to Florida. Last season we shipped with perfect safety to thirty states. We pack orders so they will keep in good condition for three weeks.

IF FROZEN IN TRANSIT. Nursery stock frozen in transit will not damage if handled as follows: Immediately on finding sign of frost in boxes, close them tight and place in cellar or bury in sawdust or dirt, and do not handle the stock until all signs of frost have disappeared. It will require perhaps ten days to draw the frost in this manner. Do not expose to light or air while frozen.

SHIPMENTS DELAYED IN TRANSIT and which open up too dry and appear to be shriveled should be soaked in water over night, which will resuscitate them.

AS TO OUR SALESMEN

We employ a large force of salesmen who cover most of the southern states during the spring and summer. Most of these gentlemen are personally known to us, and many have been in our employ for years. Every applicant for a position on our sales-force is carefully looked up, and we make no appointments until we have thoroughly satisfied ourselves that the candidate will be a credit to himself and to us.

In the mutual interest of salesman and customer, however, we feel bound to add that should anything occur which might lead to a misunderstanding we would consider it a great favor to be notified immediately of the fact. Such cases are extremely rare on our own force; yet with our large selling staff (more than a hundred men), there is the possibility of such a thing, and we make this request in the spirit of helpfulness. Our representatives are nearly all practical tree men and will be glad to help you with your selections.

Number of Trees or Plants Required Per Acre Where Planted Various Distances Apart

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1 foot apart each way..... | 43,560 | 14 feet apart each way..... | 222 |
| 2 feet apart each way..... | 10,890 | 15 feet apart each way..... | 193 |
| 3 feet apart each way..... | 4,849 | 16 feet apart each way..... | 170 |
| 4 feet apart each way..... | 2,725 | 17 feet apart each way..... | 150 |
| 5 feet apart each way..... | 1,742 | 18 feet apart each way..... | 134 |
| 6 feet apart each way..... | 1,210 | 19 feet apart each way..... | 120 |
| 7 feet apart each way..... | 888 | 20 feet apart each way..... | 108 |
| 8 feet apart each way..... | 680 | 25 feet apart each way..... | 69 |
| 9 feet apart each way..... | 537 | 30 feet apart each way..... | 48 |
| 10 feet apart each way..... | 435 | 40 feet apart each way..... | 27 |
| 11 feet apart each way..... | 360 | 50 feet apart each way..... | 17 |
| 12 feet apart each way..... | 302 | 60 feet apart each way..... | 12 |
| 13 feet apart each way..... | 257 | | |

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43,560 will give the number of trees, etc., required per acre.

PAUL C. LINDLEY, PRESIDENT
DR. J. P. TURNER, VICE-PRESIDENT
A. J. SYKES, SECY AND TREAS.
W. C. DANIELS, SALES MGR.

"It's Not a Home



Until It's Planted"

CUT-FLOWER STORE,
FREIGHT, EXPRESS AND
TELEGRAPH OFFICE
GREENSBORO, N. C.

J. VAN. LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

*Nurserymen. Landscape Gardeners
Florists*

Pomona, N. C.

Dear Friend:

✓ It is with pleasure that we mail herewith copy of our new catalogue, describing choice varieties of shade trees, fruit trees and other hardy outdoor growing plants for the South.

We have tried to make this edition of our catalogue as correct as a general treatise can be, and are confident that it will receive the same hearty welcome all over the Southland that it has for the last fifty years or more. Each year we have endeavored to add to its value as a planting guide, not only in the fruit department, but in the ornamental department as well. Nearly everyone realizes the advantage of having his own fruit and nut trees, but not everyone has come to realize the advantage of surrounding the home with fragrance and cheer. Ornamental planting not only adds materially to the commercial value of the place but adds a wealth of beauty that can be had in no other way.

If you are uncertain as to what you should plant, we will gladly lend our assistance. Write us freely; we are here to help solve your planting problems and it will be a genuine pleasure for us to do so.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW! The planting season is now here. An order form and return envelope are enclosed for your convenience,

DO YOUR NEIGHBORS A FAVOR. After you have made out your order, do your neighbors as well as yourselves a favor by lending them your catalogue, or if you will send us the names and addresses of some friends who are interested, we will gladly send each a copy.

SHIPMENTS MADE PROMPTLY. Orders are forwarded promptly, depending upon weather conditions. Usually we can ship inside of three days from date order is received.

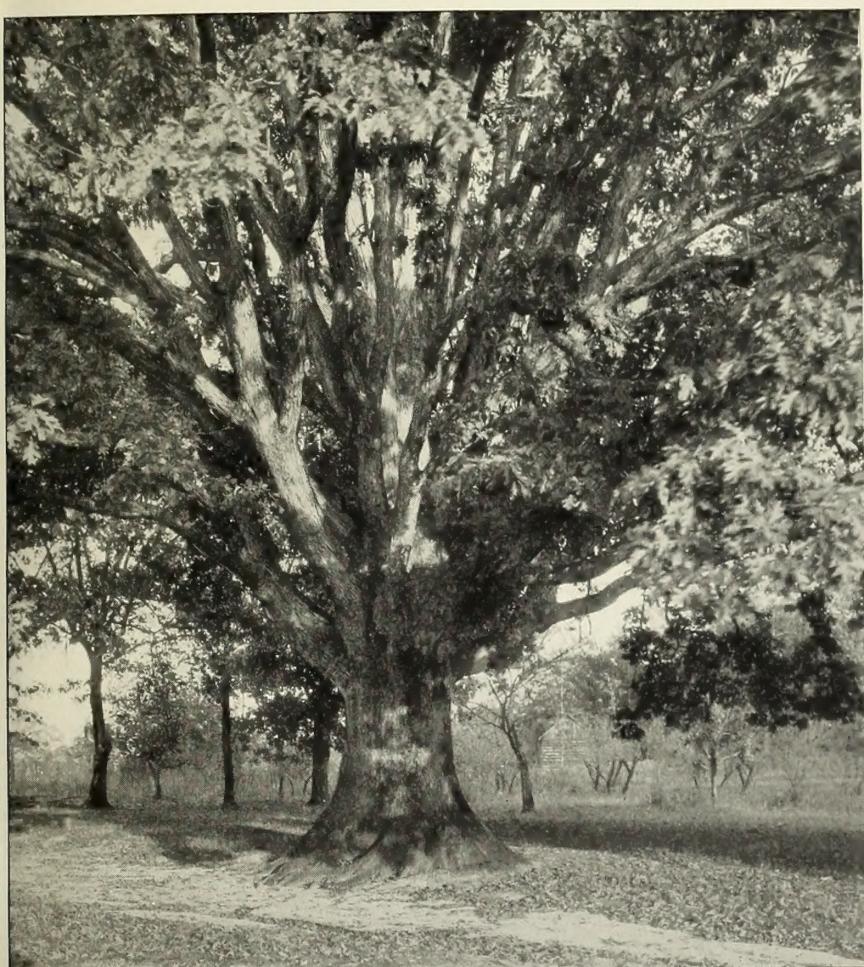
Yours very truly,

J. VAN. LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

By W. C. Daniels

Sales Mgr.





BATTLEGROUND OAK IN 1923

When the battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought, on March 15, 1781, the Continental Army was commanded by General Nathaniel Greene, while the British forces were under the command of Lord Cornwallis. Tradition has it that during the progress of the fight General Greene tied his horse to an oak sapling. The horse nipped off the main leader, causing the tree to branch freely, and assume a spreading form. The arching limbs have a spread of nearly a hundred feet, and the trunk at the base is about 21 feet in circumference.

Quaker Quality Fair Dealing

These words have conveyed the same general ideas for many generations. For hundreds of years the Quakers, or, more properly, the Friends, have been noted for their honesty and frankness in business relations and in private life. In all transactions, a Friend's word was accepted without question, and, if humanly possible, the agreement was carried out to the last point.

Sixty-six years ago this company was founded by the late J. Van. Lindley. Because of his connection with the Society of Friends and his rugged upright character, we have adopted the phrase "Quaker Quality" as descriptive of the stock we sell. We believe, too, that fair dealing, as well as the quality of stock, has been an important factor in the growth of the nursery for considerably more than half a century.

An Honest Grower Is the Planter's Hope

When you purchase an article at a store, you trust the reputation of the merchant, but, in addition to this, you can look at the thing you are buying; you can examine its texture; you can test it by various methods and so gain a fair idea of its quality by these various means. With trees and shrubs you must depend entirely upon the skill, the reputation, and the integrity of the nurseryman. There is, naturally, a great variation in the different species. Seed sown at the same hour, grafts made at the same time, are quite unlikely to have the same rate of growth. The skilful nurseryman watches these seedlings, grafts, or buds, cuts out those that are not true to type or up to his standard, and throws them into the discard. Those that pass this rigid inspection are properly cared for and eventually find their way to your orchard or your home-grounds.

Deciduous Shade and Street Trees

In the following lists are some of the best shade and street trees. These are the kinds that may be expected to do well with the least attention, but a little care will amply repay you in the better results obtained. The figures given in the following lists show the approximate heights which the various trees and shrubs will attain at maturity.

Acer. Maple. This popular group of shade trees is very hardy, vigorous, regular in outline, and rich in autumnal coloring. One of the most used and satisfactory trees for street planting.

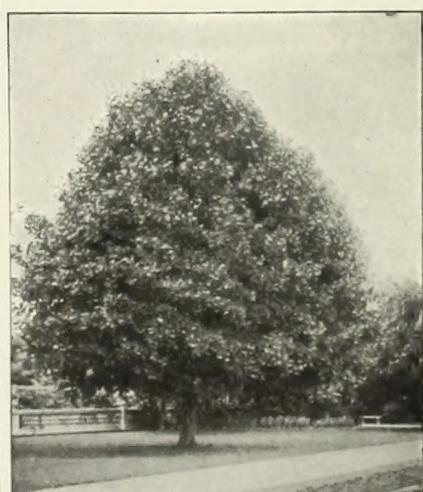
Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder. A rapid-growing tree with foliage resembling that of the Ash. Makes a fine, broad, spreading tree. Not subject to scale. 30 to 50 feet.

platanoides. Norway Maple. Absolutely the best all-round shade tree. Forms a wide, rounded head of vigorous branches. Leaves deep green, usually five-lobed, turning yellow in fall. One of the best ornamental trees for lawn-, park-, and street-planting. Does best in a good soil. 30 to 50 feet.

platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Maple. A conspicuous and valuable Maple, with reddish or purplish foliage early in the season. Introduced from Norway. 30 to 50 feet.

pseudoplatanus. Sycamore Maple. Similar to the Norway Maple; does not resemble a sycamore. Specially suited to coastal section. 30 to 50 feet.

saccharum. Sugar Maple. A well-known native tree, tall and stately, with richly colored foliage in the fall. A very popular permanent tree. 40 to 60 feet.



Norway Maple

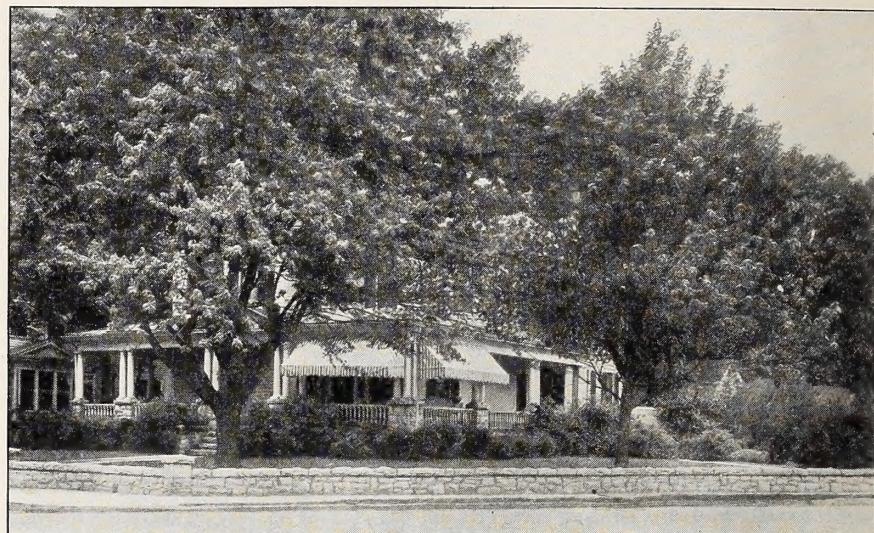
Caring for Young Trees in the Nursery

In the nursery row, the stock must be carefully cultivated; it must be sprayed or dusted to protect it from ravages by insects and disease. It must be carefully dug and packed, as few plants will remain in good condition if they are long out of the ground, nor will they yield their fruits and flowers if proper care has not been given them in the fields. The entire success of your planting depends upon the quality of the stock sent you by the nurseryman—therefore make sure that your trees and shrubs come from a firm with an established reputation.

Good Nursery Stock Is a Good Investment

In our nursery we grow plants and trees as our experience has taught us they should be grown. Fruit trees are budded or grafted from known varieties, chiefly from trees that have produced fruits. Where plants are propagated from cuttings, such cuttings are taken from plants of fixed habits, thus transmitting the habits of the parent to the young plant. Specimens are grown in good soil so that the root-growth may be well developed. They are carefully removed from the ground and so packed that they will reach you fresh and ready to grow and produce their fruits and flowers if you give them ordinary care.

It may seem that this additional effort and care on our part would call for higher prices, but modern methods and quantity production permit us to offer Quaker Quality trees and plants at a price that is certainly no higher—and in many instances lower—than the price asked by nurseries where such skilful treatment is not given. In every instance, our price represents the cost of production plus a moderate profit, and that price is only made after the quality is determined. In other words, we grow trees, shrubs, and plants the very best we know how and base our price on the cost.



A low-growing foundation group that does not interfere with the outlook

AESCRULUS Hippocastanum. Horse-Chestnut. A fine, globe-like tree. Flowers creamy white, spotted with yellow and purple, in spikes. Not suited for a hot, sandy country. 30 to 40 feet.

CELTIS mississippiensis. Southern Hackberry. A native tree with spreading crown. Dark green foliage; fruit is bright orange-red, resembling a small cherry. In good soil it is successfully used as a street tree. 40 to 60 feet.

FRAXINUS americana. American Ash. Leaves compound, with five leaflets; tree grows to large size. Good street tree. 40 to 50 feet.

excelsior. European Ash. Taller and more rounded than the American Ash. Leaves compound, leaflets nine to thirteen. Thrives in moist ground. 60 to 75 feet.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. Golden Rain Tree. Long racemes of splendid yellow flowers are borne in quantities during July. This tree is exceedingly effective as part of a background planting or for specimen growth. 20 to 30 feet.

Liquidambar Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Fine lawn tree, with star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn; corky bark. Native of the South. 30 to 60 feet.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A large, stately, rapid-growing tree, with a narrow, pyramidal crown. Leaves four-lobed, bright green, and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, whitish yellow, marked with orange at the base. 40 to 50 feet.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A pyramidal tree with ascending branches. Leaves oblong, bright green; yellow in autumn. Flowers greenish yellow; May or June. Fruit rosy red, 2 to 3 inches long; seeds scarlet. 40 to 50 feet.

PLATANUS occidentalis. Sycamore. A fine tree for wide streets. Leaves broad, glossy above, downy beneath. The fruits are balls about an inch in diameter. The trunk presents a peculiarly mottled greenish white effect. 40 to 60 feet.

orientalis. Oriental Plane. Similar to our native species; grows in a great variety of soils and withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities.

Populus. Poplar. Rapid-growing, effective, hardy trees, extensively used for windbreaks and temporary effect. The tall, columnar forms make valuable screens.

berolinensis. Volga Poplar. A new variety from the Volga River, Russia. Superior to Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, as it is more spreading than the latter and holds its foliage till late October. Attractive golden foliage in fall. Rapid grower. 30 to 50 feet.

nigra italicica. Lombardy Poplar. A tall, slender, rapid-growing tree; useful in producing attractive effects in many situations. 40 to 60 feet.

Quercus. Oak. Among the most impressive and picturesque of all trees. Suited for lawns, parks, street, and avenue planting. Does best in a rich, loamy soil.

alba. White Oak. A very fine tree for lawn and landscape planting; tall and majestic, with a broad, round crown.



Oriental Plane Tree



Pin Oak

Quercus aquatica. Water Oak. One of the best shade trees for planting in the South. It has a symmetrical, round crown, and in the course of years, its graceful, spreading branches cover an immense area.

palustris. Pin Oak. A shapely and symmetrical tree, the drooping branches sweeping the ground and forming a broad, pyramidal crown. The leaves are a ruddy green when they unfold and a dark glossy green at maturity; deep, brilliant scarlet in autumn. Fairly rapid grower; desirable for street and avenue planting and probably the most popular variety for this purpose. 35 to 60 ft.

Phellos. Willow Oak. Thrifty, rapid-growing, one of the best for lawn, avenue, or any situation. Leaves narrow, resembling the willow, bright green. Crown round, symmetrical. 50 to 60 feet.

SALIX babylonica. Babylonian Weeping Willow. Makes a large, weeping tree. One of the most popular Willows for waterside planting. 25 to 40 feet.

elegantissima. Thurlow's Weeping Willow. Does not "weep" quite so much as the Babylonian Willow; foliage of a deeper green,

silvery white underneath. A good tree for somewhat exposed situations, as it is harder than *S. babylonica*. 30 to 50 feet.

(See other Willows, page 6)

STERCULIA platanifolia. Japanese Varnish Tree. A sturdy tree with ornamental green bark and large leaves, giving a tropical effect. Hardy as far north as Maryland. In midsummer the tree is covered with a beautiful canary-yellow bloom, resembling somewhat the bloom of the White Sourwood, except in color. Prune to form head. Blooms July 5 to 25. 30 to 40 feet.

Tilia. Linden. Handsome, rapid-growing trees, used either for lawn or street planting.

americana. American Linden; Basswood. A valuable lawn and street tree. Large leaves; medium grower. Succeeds in almost all soils. 40 to 60 feet.

europaea. European Linden. Similar to the preceding, but has smaller leaves. Succeeds in this country. 40 to 60 feet.

platyphyllos. Large-leaved Linden. Native of Europe. Large, heart-shaped leaves, turning yellow in autumn.

tomentosa. Silver-leaved Linden. Leaves dark green above and silvery white beneath. A fine lawn tree. Comparatively new.

ULMUS americana. American Elm. A tall, stately tree with graceful branches; at its best in the larger type of landscape.



Babylonian Weeping Willow

Trees That Will Succeed

Whether you plant for profit or to improve the beauty of your home-grounds, you want trees and shrubs that will "feel at home" within a short time; which start to grow soon after they are planted; and which will give pleasure and profit without years of delay. Improperly grown trees will stand still for several years, or perhaps put forth a puny growth and later on curl up and die.

Whether you purchase one shrub or an orchard of a thousand trees, you may rest assured that Quaker Quality stamps the specimen as the very best production of its kind and that a Lindley product is always worth its cost.



Flowers of American Linden

The Piedmont Section

This part of North Carolina is ideal for our purpose, since the heat of the summer is never great enough to burn or injure the trees and shrubs in any way, while the winters are severe enough to make them thoroughly dormant. Our customers range from New York to Texas, and experience has shown that nursery products grown in this district are adapted to widely diversified conditions.

Our nurseries cover some 2,100 acres in various plots. More than 400 acres of this land at Friendship, N. C., has been newly planted. There are about three hundred thousand peach trees growing here, besides a great variety of broad-leaved evergreens, and flowering shrubs. This nursery is on the main highway from Greensboro to Asheville, and parallels the Winston-Salem Division of the Southern Railway.

At Overhills, N. C., we have more than 300 acres devoted entirely to fruit trees. In addition there are other plots with shrubs, vines, roses and small fruits. We have taken care to purchase only the richest farm lands for these various nurseries, and by constant fertilization and care we get strictly first-quality trees and shrubs. Our packing-house facilities are excellent, and permit us to handle orders rapidly. The Southern Railway passes through our grounds, and cars are loaded directly from the packing-shed. Small shipments are sent by express.

Remember that if one of our salesmen calls at your home you can safely discuss planting problems with him

Fixin' Up the Home Grounds

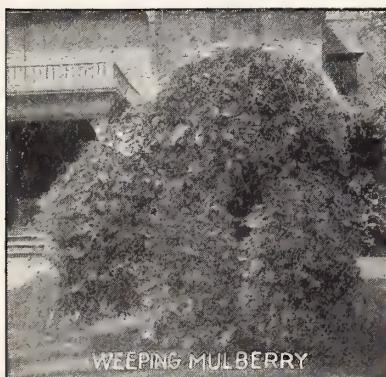
Styles in lawns and home grounds change in the course of years almost as much as styles in clothes, even though not so frequently. Many of us remember the time when no yard was dressed up unless it was surrounded with a fence, which had to be freshened with whitewash every so often. Of course, the fence served a practical purpose, but the whitewash was surely a part of the decorative effect. Beyond the fence you could see circular beds of pink or red geraniums, or other flowers with glowing colors—didn't they give a thrilling contrast to the fence!

In modern days, fences are seldom used to protect the lawn and the various shrubs and trees. Hedges of barberry or privet are more frequently employed to indicate boundary lines, while the "beds" have almost disappeared. Naturally, there are still many places where shrubs and plants can be grouped to advantage, but the circle, the oval, or one of the geometrical designs which were formerly so popular is seldom observed.

A Forward Step in Landscape Planning

Back in former days we were mighty glad to help people with advice and practical assistance. We wanted our shrubs and trees to grow, for if they didn't the purchaser was not happy. After a time we learned that there was more to tell: people needed advice concerning what and where to plant as well as how. Anyone blessed with good taste can arrange a simple landscape so that it looks well for a season or two, but a real knowledge of shrubs and trees is demanded if they are to be of value in five or ten years.

Some shrubs grow much faster than others; some have soil preferences; some need plenty of sunlight, while others can't stand it. These, of course, are extreme cases, but they give a hint of the field covered by the landscape architect. His training, likewise, enables him to adapt various methods of planting to your grounds, so that house and setting seem to become a single unit, a complete picture, and not an assembly of trees that bear no relation to the surroundings.



WEEPING MULBERRY



Unless you see the "before planting" view, you cannot appreciate the wonderful difference a few shrubs make around a house

Distinctive Trees and Shrubs

The trees in this list are for special purposes, such as specimen plants on the lawn, flowering trees of tall and medium growth, and a few peculiar small trees that might be termed shrubs, but are really too large for that list. Look it over carefully; it will interest you, we feel sure. The dates given are the blooming periods. (See also pages 14 to 20.)

Acer palmatum. Japanese Maple. Handsome shrubs or dwarf trees, valuable for planting as single specimens, grouping on the lawn, or in beds near buildings, giving a most pleasing color-effect.

palmatum. Green Japanese Maple. The foliage is bright green in spring and summer, but changes later to rich tones of yellow and scarlet. 15 to 25 feet.

palmatum atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. The foliage is dark red in spring, turning to purplish red, and retaining that color most of the season. 10 to 15 feet.

palmatum dissectum. Green Fern-leaved Japanese Maple. Splendid for specimen planting; the bright green, fern-like foliage is borne on graceful branches. 5 to 7 feet.

palmatum dissectum atropurpureum. Red Fern-leaved Maple. Like the variety preceding, except that the leaves assume various shades of red throughout the season. 5 to 7 feet.

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin. Mimosa Tree. An ornamental tree, with spreading branches, feathery foliage, and showy, Acacia-like flowers which are borne at the tips of the branches in large heads, pink or light yellow and pink. This tree forms a low, flat-topped crown and is remarkably beautiful in blossom. 20 to 30 feet. July 1 to 25.

AMYGDALUS Persica flore-pleno. Double-flowering Peach. A dwarf-growing tree which is completely covered with beautifully formed and highly colored flowers in spring. Makes a handsome show, either in masses or single specimens. White or red. 10 to 15 feet. April 1 to 15.

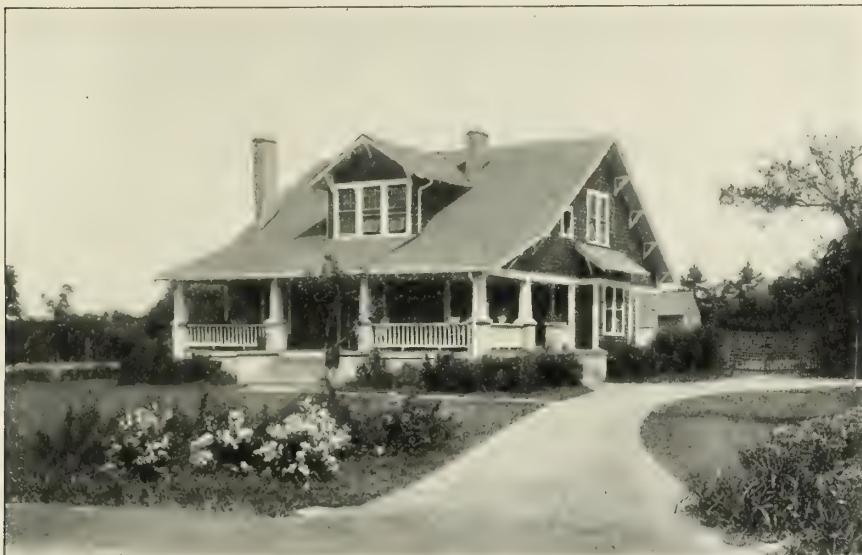
ARALIA chinensis. Angelica Tree. Small, tropical appearing tree with compound leaves 2 to 4 feet long. Will grow in dry, rocky, and clayey soil.

spinosa. Hercules' Club. A small tree or large shrub, of tropical appearance with stout, prickly stems. Flowers creamy white, in huge panicles. 15 to 20 feet August 1 to 20.

CARPINUS Betulus. European Hornbeam. The leaves are of a regular, oval shape, with sharp teeth and undulated surface, golden in autumn. Wood hard; often trimmed into formal shapes. 20 to 30 feet.

caroliniana. Hornbeam. Leaves are elliptical, double toothed, and quite smooth. A good specimen tree; also useful for tall hedges. 25 to 30 feet.

CATALPA Bungei (bignonioides nana). A valuable tree of rather dwarf growth; forms an umbrella-shaped top of deep green leaves, striking in its effect. When used for bordering a driveway or path this tree gives a formal finish not readily obtained with other trees. 7 to 10 feet.



Here is the same place. The landscape man's plan has been carried out to the delight of the owner

CERASUS Padus. European Bird Cherry. A shrub or small tree bearing a profusion of dense, drooping racemes of white flowers in late spring. Fruit red or purple-black, about the size of a pea; a great attraction to birds. 20 to 30 feet. April 1.

CERCIS canadensis. Red-Bud; Judas Tree. A small, shrubby tree, shapely and uniform, bearing masses of reddish purple flowers, resembling small sweet peas before the leaves appear. 15 to 20 feet. April 5 to 25.

chinensis (C. japonica). Japanese Judas. In reality a shrub, not a tree. The blossoms are a deeper pink than those of *C. canadensis*. Leaves are oval and abundant, making it one of the finest shrubs or small trees.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe; Grandfather's Beard. A handsome, free-flowering shrub or low tree, the stout branches forming an oblong, narrow head. Leaves dark green. White flowers, in drooping panicles. Blue fruit, resembling a small plum. Best in shady places. 6 to 12 feet. May 1 to 15.

CORNUS florida. Common Dogwood. Blooms early in the spring and bears red berries in the fall. Makes a pleasing effect on the lawn. 20 to 25 feet. April 1 to 18.

flora flore-plena. Lindley's Double-flowering Dogwood. The foliage is dark green on the upper side of the leaf, with a whitish green undersurface, in the autumn beautifully colored with scarlet and crimson. The flowers are pure white, with double center, and larger than those of the old variety. Grows in shaded places and in full sun; not particular as to soil. 15 to 25 feet. April 27 to May 3.

florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Flowers bright pink. Growth, foliage, etc., resembles the preceding varieties. 15 to 25 feet. April 1 to 15. See other Dogwoods, page 15.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. Long thorns; glossy foliage; bright fruit in autumn. Much used as a tall hedge or screen. 15 to 20 feet.

Oxyacantha. Hawthorn. English Thorn, used for hedges. Clusters of fragrant white flowers in April; scarlet fruit. 15 to 20 feet. See also Pyracantha, page 13

GLEBITSIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. A large, spiny tree with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, forming a broad, flat-topped crown. Foliage dark green and glossy, fading to pale yellow in autumn. Forms a dense hedge if planted closely and severely clipped. Flowers inconspicuous. Long pendent seed pods, with edible portion. 75 to 100 feet. May, June.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch-Hazel. A low tree with large foliage and showy yellow flowers appearing as the leaves are brightening with autumnal coloring. Does best in moist places. 20 to 25 feet.

LAGERSTRÆMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. The most popular midsummer flowering shrub for the South. A strong grower, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and forming a good head, which is a mass of fine, crape-like pink flowers. May, June. See illustration, in natural color, facing page 8.

indica alba. White Crape Myrtle. Not so hardy as the pink.

indica, Purple. Purple Crape Myrtle. A splendid sort, producing immense clusters of flowers of rich purple.

indica, Crimson. Red Crape Myrtle. A bright, showy plant of handsome growth with large bunches of scarlet flowers.

indica rosea. Rose-colored Crape Myrtle. A very free-flowering Crape Myrtle, old-rose in color. One of the prettiest and most valuable varieties.

Trained Men in Charge of Our Landscape Work

The landscape service department of the J. Van. Lindley Nursery Company is directed by trained landscape architects. The broad experience of these men insures a service that is entirely distinct from the ordinary type of landscape plan, yet a service that will be thoroughly in harmony with our southern conditions. We can do just as much for your grounds as you wish to have done. If you need a simple plan only, we shall be glad to furnish it. If your grounds cover several acres, we are in a position to make a careful survey and provide you with blue prints and complete planting list. In addition to all of this service, we shall be glad to furnish the trees and shrubs required, and to have our trained men supervise the planting so that you may rest assured that the work will be done properly and the results be most satisfactory.

Plans Not Expensive

The cost of our landscape service is from "nothing up." If you live at a distance and send us photographs and dimensions, we'll probably be able to furnish a plan free of charge. Where it is necessary for our representative to travel or to supervise planting operations, we naturally make a charge for his time and expenses. In any case, an estimate of the cost will be furnished before any work is undertaken.

Time to Do the Work

In the South it is entirely practicable to carry on planting operations during the entire winter—that is from November to March. All plants are dormant at that time and can be moved with entire safety. In the North, evergreens may be moved at almost any time of the year, but we are convinced that they should not be moved here during extremely hot weather, or in



Flowers of Red-Bud



Lindley's Double-flowering Dogwood

Time to Do the Work, continued

late spring after the growth has started—from October to March is the best time for transplanting evergreens.

Plans should be started well in advance of the planting season, so that there may be plenty of time for consideration before the work is started. Landscape plans are not bound by definite and fixed rules; in every instance the plan should be made to conform to the adjacent property, to the contour of the land, and to the location of the house and outbuildings.

How to Top-Prune Ornamental Trees

Ornamental trees may be pruned either before the trees are set or immediately after, while the knowledge of the root-system is still fresh in mind. Top pruning and thinning should be in proportion to the loss in the root-system. Although the practice of cutting off the entire top is injurious and should not be done except in special cases, there should be a thinning of the branches; often one-third to one-half of the wood may be removed.

If the tree is low-branched and is to be used in street planting, all that may be required is the removal of the lower branches and a thinning of the rest so that no branch will interfere with the development and form of the tree. If some of the remaining branches are long and straggly, they should be headed back sufficiently to properly shape the tree.

One must always keep in mind that topping or dehorning the tree or cutting off the leader directs the energies of growth into a great number of small branches near the points of cutting, while a thinning and pruning of the secondary or smaller branches directs these energies to trunk and leader development. The latter preserves the natural form of the tree and is more desirable.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. See page 12, under Broad-leaved Evergreens.
obovata. **Purple Magnolia.** A dwarf grower, covered in early spring with beautiful purplish pink blooms of large size, before the leaves appear. 10 to 15 ft. April 1 to 15.

MELIA azedarach umbraculiformis. **Texas Umbrella Tree.** A fairly good tree with a round, umbrella-like head. A favorite in the South.

MORUS alba pendula. **Teas' Weeping Mulberry.** An exceedingly graceful and striking tree for use in formal plantings. It has a straight stem and the branches sweep to the ground on all sides, completely hiding the trunk. The leaves are bright, shining green. 6 to 10 feet.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardii. **Purple-leaved Plum.** One of the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout the season and holds its foliage very late. A fine specimen for bringing color into the shrubbery border.

serrulata. **Japanese Flowering Cherry.** The famous Flowering Cherry of Japan. The flowers are very large, pink or blush. 30 to 40 feet. April 6 to 20.
serrulata alba. **White Japanese Flowering Cherry.**

PTELEA trifoliata. **Hop Tree; Wafer Ash.** A shrub or small, round-headed tree, attaining a height of 25 feet. Fruit wafer-like, the seed surrounded by a papery marginal wing.

RHUS Cotinus. **Purple Fringe; Smoke Bush.** A curious, large-growing shrub, forming a broad, round-headed bush. Delicate fringe-like or feathered flowers in summer; when in full bloom, has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 10 to 15 feet. May 20 to June 5.

Salix. Willow. Rapid-growing trees, valuable for their graceful aspect, showy catkins, and bright bark.

Caprea. **Goat or Pussy Willow.** A small tree with upright or ascending branches. Leaves green, relatively large and broad. Catkins very numerous, appearing in early spring before the leaves put out. Handsome in flower and greatly esteemed by reason of its earliness. 12 to 25 feet. February, March.

pentandra. **Laurel-leaf Willow.** Foliage is large, shining dark green on upper side lighter green underneath. 20 to 30 feet.

vitellina aurea. **Golden-barked Willow.** Bark of the branches golden yellow, especially intense in color in the spring before the leaves appear. 30 to 50 feet. See other Willows, page 3.

SOPHORA japonica. **Japanese Pagoda Tree.** A medium-sized tree, with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical, compact head. Leaves compound, dark green, and glossy, fading with soft tones of yellow. Flowers creamy white, borne in large panicles in midsummer. 10 to 20 feet.

STYRAX japonica. **Japanese Storax.** A graceful small tree or large shrub with pleasing bright green foliage and showy, fragrant white flowers, borne in drooping racemes in June. 12 to 15 feet.

VITEX Agnus-castus. **Chaste Tree.** A showy shrub or small tree, with wide-spreading branches. Lavender-blue flowers borne in dense terminal racemes in June and July. Exhales an agreeable, aromatic odor when bruised. 15 to 25 feet



Almost a tropical garden with Broad-leaved Evergreens, Tamarisk and Roses
 Residence of Mr. O. L. Sapp



Groups of evergreens are permanent additions to the appearance and value of the house

Coniferous Evergreens

Evergreens have no dormant season, and for that reason must be carefully handled when they are transplanted. All large specimens are sent from the nursery with a ball of earth packed about the roots. After receiving evergreen plants packed in this fashion, do not disturb the wrapping when you plant them, but put them in the ground with the wrapping intact. The burlap soon rots in the moist soil, and the small feeder roots are able to penetrate it without difficulty.

Keep the ground moist about evergreens, particularly if rainfall is deficient. The soil should never be allowed to bake hard or dry out. Always sprinkle in the evening or early in the morning when the sun is low.

Evergreens should be pruned only when the growth is irregular, or when the plants must be kept within certain bounds. Retinisporas and Cedars will stand close pruning, but other kinds should not be cut back farther than the previous season's growth.

For southern planting, the broad-leaved evergreens are great favorites. They present a handsome appearance the year round and require little or no attention. See page 10.

Cedrus. Cedar. Among the most beautiful evergreen trees for park and lawns. They do best in well-drained soils, fully exposed to the sun.

deodora. Deodar or Indian Cedar. Native of Asia. Succeeds well in most parts of the South. The leaves are bluish green, borne in tufts. The cones are brownish, 3 to 5 inches long. Grows in pyramidal form; suitable for lawn plantings. 25 to 40 ft.

CHAMÆCYPARIS. See *Retinisporas*, page 8.

CUPRESSUS sempervirens Royalii. Similar in growth to *Cupressus pyramidalis*, but more compact and shaft-like. Small branches radiate from a main stem. 50 to 60 feet.

sempervirens pyramidalis. Oriental, or Italian Cypress. Most desirable where a formal effect is desired. Of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 ft.

Juniperus. Juniper and Cedar. Beautiful evergreen trees and shrubs. The columnar forms are well used as specimen plants or to produce architectural effect, while the spreading type is used as a ground-cover and as foregrounds for taller plants.

chinensis aurea. Chinese Golden Juniper. The new growth is tinged with yellow; very attractive in massed plantings. Pleasing pyramidal shape.

chinensis densiflora glauca. Chinese Compact Blue Juniper. Dense pyramidal growth, with bluish green foliage. Semi-dwarf.

chinensis japonica. Japanese Juniper. One of the most desirable of all Junipers. It adapts itself to a great range of climate, temperature and soil. A distinct and beautiful variety, with bright green foliage which does not change during winter; of pyramidal and compact growth. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet.

chinensis procumbens. Chinese Procumbent Juniper. A strong, dense, pro-cumbent shrub, with elongated stems and short branches. Grayish green foliage.

chinensis Pfitzeriana. Semi-spreading plant with beautiful light green foliage.

communis Ashfordi. A slim, columnar evergreen similar to the Irish Juniper, but with heavier foliage and denser branch growth.

communis. Common Juniper. A hardy, shrublike tree, with broadly reaching and sometimes drooping branches. Foliage grayish green on under side, but much lighter on upper surface; very thick.

Three Simple Principles of Landscape Planting

(1) Keep the lawn centers open. (2) Plant in masses. (3) Avoid straight lines.

The following remarks by Prof. L. H. Bailey, formerly of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in his "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," will help you to secure good effects from the trees and shrubs around your home:

"The motive of a true landscape garden is to make a picture. The picture should have a landscape or nature-like effect. The place should be one thing; it should emphasize some thought or feeling. It should have one central or emphatic object. Avoid scattered effects. Bunch or mass the planting. Distinguish sharply between the fundamentals and the incidentals—those things which are to give the character or tone to the place, and those which are embellishments or ornaments. Keep one or more spaces open. Plant the sides or boundaries with masses. Use single or individual plants only to emphasize or to heighten an effect, not to give it character; they are incidentals. Ornament should be an incident. Foliage is a fundamental. Greensward is the canvas on which the picture is spread. Plants are more useful for the positions they occupy than for their kinds. Walks and drives are no part of a landscape picture; they are a necessity, but they may be made to conform to the spirit of the picture. The place for walks and drives is where they are needed; otherwise they have no use or purpose. It is the part of a good landscape gardener to make his grounds conform to the buildings; it should equally be the part of an architect to make his buildings conform to the landscape. Make views to desirable objects in the outlying landscape or the offscap. Obstruct the views to undesirable parts. Aim for a good prospect from every window in a residence, including the kitchen. Shear the trees and bushes when hedges, curiosities and formal gardens are wanted; let



If you find this growth on your arborvitæs, you may be sure the Bag-worm is at work. Cut off the cocoons and burn them.



American Arborvitæ (Thuja occidentalis)

Three Simple Principles of Landscape Planting, continued

them assume their natural forms when a landscape garden is wanted. Place no tree or plant until you are sure that it will mean something."

By studying the illustrations throughout this catalogue, or by conferring with our Landscape Department, we believe you can vastly improve the looks of your place. Get the children's ideas, and make them feel that they are helping. They will take more interest in the home surroundings.

Care of Trees and Shrubs after Planting

This is especially important for the first few years until they shall have become thoroughly established in their new location. It is really a very simple matter, if thought be given to the few points essential to successful results in planting.

In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the surface of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper, permanent feeding-roots, which will search the lower strata of soil for food and moisture. This can be most successfully done by applying a 3- to 4-inch mulch of manure to the ground, after planting, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist and at an even temperature, not alternately hot in the baking sun of midday in summer and quickly frozen in early winter. This mulch also permits the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil.

In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may

Juniperus communis depressa aurea. A dwarf form, making a flat, spreading growth. The new foliage is tinged with yellow, especially bright in spring.

communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Slender, pillar-like; branchlets decidedly erect, growing close to trunk. Foliage bluish green.

excelsa stricta. Slender Greek Juniper. Native of Greece and Asia. A very ornamental tree of slender columnar outline. Leaves grayish white above, green beneath.

horizontalis. Trailing Savin Juniper. Evergreen foliage bright green in summer turning a bronze color in winter.

Sabina tamariscifolia. Savin Juniper. A dwarf Juniper of procumbent, spreading habit. Foliage green the entire year.

suecica. A narrow, erect tree, attaining a height of 40 and more feet. Makes a pleasing column when used as a specimen, or as an accent to mass plantings.

virginiana. Red Cedar. Tall, beautiful, and hardy; succeeds nearly everywhere. Very dense; foliage green or bronzy.

virginiana, var. Cannartii. Notable for its dark green foliage and pyramidal shape. Makes a compact growth.

virginiana elegantissima. Lee's Golden Cedar. Forms a columnar tree, the side branchlets curving effectively. Beautiful golden brown foliage.

virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. A magnificent variety; highly valuable for specimen planting. Silvery blue foliage. Tall growing.

virginiana, var. Schottii. Forms a dwarf pyramid of light green foliage. A good sort for foundation planting.

Picea (Spruce) EXCELSA. Norway Spruce. Best known of the Spruces. A majestic tree, originally of Europe; valuable for many purposes, such as lawn planting, windbreaks, etc. Rather pyramidal in shape; branches spreading and somewhat drooping. Cones light brown, 5 to 7 inches long.

pungens. Colorado Spruce. A beautiful tree from the Rocky Mountains, forming a symmetrical specimen of conical outline. Leaves glaucous-green.

Retinispora (Chamaecyparis). Japanese Cypress. A very important and interesting group of conifers for park, lawn, mass plantings, and, in smaller sizes, for porch-boxes and tubs. Can be kept small by spring pruning.

ericoides. Compact grower; very effective on account of its color, turning from violet to green. The leaves are distinct and linear, giving it a healthy appearance. 1½ to 2 ft.

pisifera. Pea-fruited Cypress. The slender branches are open and graceful. The foliage is light green above and silvery beneath. It is one of the best Retinisporas.

pisifera aurea. Feathery, golden foliage. One of the most exquisite varieties.

pisifera filifera. Broad and bushy, with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. A fine variety for specimen planting.

pisifera plumosa. Small, dense, plume-like foliage of a light green color. Suitable for massed planting.

pisifera plumosa aurea. Same as the preceding, except the foliage, which is golden.

pisifera squarrosa. Light bluish green foliage; spreading and prickly. Growth dense, giving bush a distinct, spongy appearance. A great favorite with those who know it.

pisifera squarrosa Sieboldii. A rather dwarf but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purple hue in winter; a rather attractive and conspicuous variety.

Thuja. Arborvitæ. Among the most useful evergreens; transplants easily, grows in almost any fairly rich soil. Their neat appearance makes them valuable for groups and specimens; tall varieties make beautiful hedges.

occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Valuable as a single specimen and for hedges. Grows tall, but can be trimmed to any form. One of the best for southern home grounds.

occidentalis aurea. Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ. Tall-growing, effective.

occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ. Forms a low, broad pyramid, with slender branches.

occidentalis compacta. Compact Arborvitæ. A round, compact grower, with dense, dark green foliage.

occidentalis filicoides. Fernlike Arborvitæ. Foliage a bright rich green, fern-like and crested; very beautiful. A small tree of broadly pyramidal outline.



Pyramidal Arborvitæ



When the Crape Myrtle is in bloom it is one of the most gorgeous of our southern shrubs (see page 5)



A direct, informal approach. Plantings at foundations and ends of drive and walk, leaving broad, open foreground.



Objectionable views can easily be screened by trees, tall shrubs and a good hedge.



Evergreens form the "accents" of a foundation planting.



Foundation planting of one year's growth. The velvety lawn is made inviting by the right amount of shade.



Dwarf Arborvitæ, Junipers, Holly, and flowering shrubs make up this planting around the residence of Mr. C. C. Hudson

Thuja occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Forms a natural globe without any trimming. Rather dwarf.

occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Arborvitæ. Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, and house decorations, giving a pleasing formal effect.

orientalis aurea conspicua. Golden Oriental Arborvitæ. The foliage assumes a beautiful yellow coloring at the beginning of the growing season. Dwarf and quite compact.

orientalis pyramidalis. The pyramidal shape of this variety is quite pronounced. It is a favorite because of its bright green foliage and sturdy growth. Very hardy.

occidentalis plicata. Lobb's Arborvitæ. Compact, rather tall, growing 15 to 25 feet. Foliage glossy green.



Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ

occidentalis pumila. Booth's Arborvitæ. A dwarf globelike Arborvitæ, with bright green foliage.

occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Valuable for formal plantings because of height.

occidentalis Vervæneana. Pyramidal form. Golden and green colors are prettily mingled in the foliage.

occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. Pyramidal form, low growth. Stout branches; dense, dark green foliage.

orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. A columnar tree of rather loose growth. Bright green foliage in summer, assuming tones of brown during winter.

orientalis aurea. Chinese Golden Arborvitæ. Similar to above; but more compact; golden tinge on ends of branches.

(Biota) orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. Notable for its foliage, which remains yellow all the year. Small, compact and with a pleasing evergreen.

orientalis Sieboldii. Dwarf; symmetrical, compact growth.

TSUGA canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. Tall, graceful, dense, pyramidal. Foliage deep glossy green. Small cones. Fine singly or in groups.

Care of Trees and Shrubs after Planting, continued

be planted close together at the front of a group or border to screen the ground in the interior of the bed. Or, again, the same ends are accomplished if a sufficient dust-mulch is provided by constant cultivation.

During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of Evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil may be kept constantly moist. This point should not be overlooked, even though a mulch has been applied at time of planting.

Preparation of the Soil. Some plants thrive under adverse soil conditions, but, in general, ornamental trees and shrubs give the most satisfactory results when planted in fairly rich, well-drained soil, such as is suitable for vegetables. Most deciduous trees, such as Maples, Oaks, etc., do best in a mellow, loamy soil, fairly moist but well drained.

On poor ground, where plantings are desired, the fertility can be increased by compost, well-rotted manure, or any complete commercial fertilizer.



Retinispora (Chamæcyparis) squarrosa
Veitchii

Dig the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without cramping, and plant the tree so that it will stand about as deep as it did in the nursery. Cover the roots with fine soil and pack it firmly; then shovel in earth and tramp down solidly till the hole is filled. Leave a little mound to keep water from standing after rains.

Shade trees may be pruned during the winter, or in the summer after the spring growing period is over. Cut out dead wood and stray shoots only, and let the tree develop into its natural gracefulness. The so-called practice of "topping" is unnecessary if the right tree has been chosen. Planting and cultural hints for evergreens, shrubs, roses, and plants will be found in connection with these various departments

Suggestions for Using Broad-leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved Evergreens are without doubt the most desirable trees and shrubs for use in the immediate environment of the house. There is a certain mystic charm in the foliage, for the flowers and fruits are only extras, as it were, but add greatly to the beauty of the plants in their respective seasons.

To make your home attractive to the stranger within your gates, the outside of the house should be furnished with as much care as the inside; just as much thought should be given to the lawn and garden as to the wallpaper, furniture, books, and other things that make the inside of the house comfortable.

There are Broad-leaved Evergreens for almost any purpose—those which tie the house to the ground, or foundation plantings; excellent hedge plants, and plants for training over walls and rockeries. In almost any situation Broad-leaved Evergreens will decorate your grounds in a manner that will be the envy of your neighbors if they do not already have similar outside decorations.

And the beauty of it all is that there is no upkeep—the first cost is the only cost; as the plants grow, your property increases in beauty, and, what is sometimes lost sight of, the selling value is enhanced.

To list all the desirable Broad-leaved Evergreens would be to repeat the varieties named in this section. It is only proper, however, to refer to some of the most popular, including Abelia grandiflora, Aucuba japonica, Eleagnus in variety, Nandina, Photinia, and the various Privets. These are named only as a suggestion; the others are equally valuable for small home grounds and large estates.



Aucuba japonica is well adapted to foundation planting. The glossy green foliage is not affected by dust, smoke, or gas, a trait of great value in city and town planting

Broad-leaved Evergreens

This classification includes a number of highly desirable ornamental plants which we have learned by practical experience to be splendidly adapted to southern planting. All are desirable because of their foliage, which remains bright and green the year round; many of them have lovely flowers and bright berries.

Most of the broad-leaved evergreens are easily grown. Given a fairly rich, moist, well-drained soil, and sufficient mulching to keep the roots from extremes of heat and cold, most of these will grow and thrive with comparatively little care, providing those charming effects of foliage and flower that every garden needs, and that are the admiration of all. Almost all do well in partial shade. The blooming periods are noted after the descriptions. In transplanting, the leaves should all be trimmed off, to insure success. Cut back stray shoots in early spring; otherwise they require little pruning.

ABELIA grandiflora (*A. rupestris*). A very free-flowering shrub. In the South, the dark, glossy leaves remain on the branches all winter. The white flowers, touched with pink, are borne in great profusion, and appear from early summer until frost. They are about an inch long and have a deep, slender throat. No flowering shrub is more charming in flower and foliage than the Abelia, none more satisfactory in growth. It is entirely hardy in the south, and ordinarily endures winter as far north as Philadelphia. 4 to 6 feet.

AUCUBA japonica. Japanese Laurel. Recommended for city planting, because not readily affected by dust, smoke, or gas. The leaves are glossy green, and the plants always thrive best in partial shade. Aucubas are best when planted in groups or colonies, where the pistillate and staminate forms are in close proximity, thereby insuring a profusion of bright scarlet berries which hang on all winter. 2 to 4 feet.

japonica latimaculata. Gold-dust Plant. A shrub with glossy evergreen leaves, beautifully spotted with yellow. 2 to 4 feet.

AZALEA amœna. Evergreen Azalea. A very dwarf-growing plant, producing small, claret-colored blooms. Fine for low hedges or massing. April 3 to May 6.

Hinodigiri. Somewhat similar to above, but a more vigorous grower with heavier foliage. Covered with carmine flowers in early spring.

indica. Considered one of the showiest shrubs. In the spring the plants are covered with handsome flowers. We can supply either pink or white flowering sorts.

ledifolia. In the spring the plant is completely covered by its white, single flowers. Grows well in partial shade. Rather late, and therefore valuable in prolonging the season of Azalea bloom.

madrantha. The large coral-pink flowers make an excellent showing in the middle of May—after most Azaleas have bloomed. The bush becomes 2 to 3 feet high, and is distinguished by the delicacy of its foliage.

BERBERIS stenophylla. Small-leaved Barberry. A handsome shrub with slender branches and small, narrow, spiny-pointed dark green leaves.

stenophylla diversifolia. Similar to the preceding, with more open and branching habit.

trifoliata agarita. Evergreen shrub, 3 to 5 feet. Leaves ash-green. Bright red berries make a striking appearance in spring, are acid, good tasting, and used for jelly.

Wilsoni. A new variety of Barberry from China. Dwarf and spreading, with small yellow flowers. The summer foliage is bright green, turning to red in autumn.



Azalea amœna



Aucuba japonica and other Broad-leaved Evergreens after a lapse of three years, at the residence of Dr. C. W. Banner, Greensboro. See earlier picture on opposite page

BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Tree Box. Succeeds in most well-drained soils, requiring protection, however, against extremes of both heat and cold. Some shade is nearly always desirable. Leaves small, glossy, bright green. Grows in dense, roundish form; valuable for formal planting. 10 to 20 feet.

sempervirens suffruticosa. Dwarf Box. Similar to the above, but more dwarf. Valuable for low hedges and edging. 2 to 4 feet.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Prostrate Cotoneaster. Dwarf shrub with horizontal branches and small dark green leaves. Flowers pinkish; conspicuous bright red fruit. Fine as a border plant.

DASYLIRION. (Yucca without a caudex.) Older plants have one hundred to two hundred symmetrical leaves of a brilliant, intense green every day in the year. Fine for large urns, rockeries and lawns.

ELÆAGNUS Fruitlandii. Large pointed leaves, with a silvery sheen on the under sides. A new variety, not long available.

pungens reflexa. Bronze Oleaster. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath; margin of leaf undulating. Creamy white, fragrant flowers. January.

pungens Simonii. Foliage elongated, silvery on under side. Compact grower; edible fruit.

EUONYMUS japonicus. Evergreen Euonymus. Handsome, large shrubs; glossy green leaves hold their color all winter; hardy. Red berries. 10 to 20 feet.

japonicus variegatus. Variegated Euonymus. Similar to the evergreen variety, except that the leaves are variegated. Effective when planted with the evergreen sort. 10 to 20 feet.

ILEX Aquifolium. English Holly. Leaves of intense, deep shining green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet. Conspicuous plant for winter effect, the glossy green foliage making a strong contrast with the scarlet berries. An excellent tree for the South, and may be grown in the North if protected in winter. Height 25 to 30 feet.

crenata. Japanese Holly. A shrub with small, glossy, dark green leaves and black berries. At a distance resembles boxwood. Perfectly hardy in the South and makes a good hedge plant. 6 to 12 feet.

opaca. American Holly. Well known as "Christmas Holly." The leaves are glossy green, rather thick, thorny along the edges. Berries bright red. Quite hardy. Very hard to transplant safely; all leaves should be cut off. 30 to 50 feet.

Topelii. A rare and beautiful native Holly. The foliage of some plants is deep shiny green, with waved and spine-tipped margin; semi-evergreen. The berries almost cover the foliage and remain all winter. This variety is a cross between *I. vomitoria* and *I. opaca*; produced by R. A. Topel, Wilmington, N. C.

KALMIA. Mountain Laurel. Noted for its glossy green foliage and its superb clusters of rose-colored flowers. Good for specimen planting and excellent when combined with rhododendrons in borders or foundation plantings. We can likewise supply a dwarf variety with narrow leaves which is very attractive.

Suggestions for Using Broad-leaved Evergreens, continued

If in late April or early May you see a splotch of brilliant crimson in the landscape, about 18 inches above the ground, it is probably *Azalea Hinodigiri*, one of the most brilliant flowered Broad-leaved Evergreens. These evergreen Azaleas make excellent coverings for banks, or they may be used as low-flowering hedges.

Rhododendrons and Azaleas belong to the "peat-loving" family, and will not grow in "sweet" soil, or one having an alkaline reaction—they will simply stand still, then sicken and die. They must have a *sour* soil and a little attention. The soil in which these Evergreens are to be planted should be spaded deeply to make sure that there is no mortar or lime in it. Work into this soil just as many rotted leaves, or as much woods earth as the soil can be made to hold. Discard some of the old soil to make room for the much-desired material. If this cannot be obtained, work sawdust into the soil; in a few weeks decomposition will have started and acid conditions brought about, particularly if oak sawdust is used. These methods failing, then a new method, one which is still in the experimental stage, may be used: spread half a pound of aluminum sulphate on a square yard of ground, rake it in and the rain will do the rest, as the chemical is water soluble.

Once planted, there are only a few rules to observe. Always water the ground liberally during periods of drought. Each fall mulch the ground about the plants



Elæagnus pungens Simonii



Magnolia grandiflora

Suggestions for Using Broad-leaved Evergreens, continued

with 4 to 6 inches of leaves, and hold them in place by evergreen boughs or boards. In the spring the covering may be removed but the leaves should be left to rot. All these plants will do better in partial shade than in direct sunlight, but give them the above conditions and they will surprise you.

Did you ever see lilies grown among the rhododendrons? If you are fond of the various species of hardy lilies, a more congenial environment cannot be found than among the rhododendrons.

Worth-While Red-berried Plants

Holly and Christmas are inseparable. Just imagine how pleasant it would be to look out of the windows all winter upon a beautiful, dark, glossy green-leaved tree full of red berries. The English, American, and Topel's Holly will give you this effect. Remember to plant several specimens, so that the flowers of a staminate shrub will pollinate the pistillate flowers; otherwise there will be no berries.

The Hollies, the Magnolias, and Photinia may be used to break up the skyline, as a screen to cut out some object better left unseen, as well as for shade.

Nandina is a curious plant in that it has reedlike stems, 6 to 8 feet long, that are anything but artistic. It, however, is a really valuable plant and worth growing wherever it will endure. It has stood temperatures of zero and is hardy as far north as Washington and Tennessee.

The leaves are rich red when young, becoming dark green at maturity; during the winter they assume beautiful coppery tones. Plant in a shrubby border so that the tops of the stems bearing the pyramidal panicles of brilliant red berries may show.

No matter how small the place, a few red-berried plants should be grown. They will be a delight and inspiration during the colder portion of the year when there is no bloom.

Laurocerasus, English or Cherry Laurel.

Valuable shrubs, whose principal merits are their great vigor, beautiful, broad shining foliage, and ease of cultivation. They thrive in any ordinary, good, well-drained soil, but are not hardy north of Washington, D. C. They attain a height of from 12 to 15 feet. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small white flowers.

caroliniana. Carolina Cherry. A hardy evergreen attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, with shiny green leaves. A fine tree for grouping or to be used as a background. Can also be trimmed into formal shapes.

Ligustrum. Broad-leaved

Privet. None of the broad-leaved evergreens are more desirable for foliage or bloom than the Ligustrums. They make handsome specimens and are extremely valuable in group plantings.

amurensis. See page 21.

aureo-marginatum. A desirable, vigorous-growing variety. Large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow.

japonicum. Japanese Privet. A beautiful, broad-leaved evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. The creamy white flowers are borne in panicles and followed by purple berries. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall.

lucidum. Large, thick, dark shiny green leaves. Flowers white, produced in May and followed by black berries which are retained through the winter. Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. A very desirable variety.

macrophyllum. Large, dark green leaves. White flowers, followed by black berries.

Can be used in groups or used as a hedge plant.

Manda's Golden. A dwarf Privet. Much admired for its golden yellow foliage.

nepalense. Similar to *L. lucidum*, but smaller in growth and leaf, and more compact. 5 to 6 feet.

Quihoui. Late-flowering Privet. An attractive shrub of spreading habit. Native of China. Leaves dark lustrous green, persistent in the South, half evergreen in the North. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles, opening after the flowers of the other species have fallen. Berries blue-black with a bloom. The showiest and latest flowering species.

sinense nanum. A dwarfish evergreen shrub of graceful habit, with small glossy dark green leaves. Flowers are creamy white, disposed in numerous fluffy panicles. Blooms in late spring or early summer, followed by blue-black berries. 6 feet.

LONICERA fragrantissima. Honeysuckle.

See page 17.

nitida. See page 21.

pileata. Fragrant white flowers are followed by ornamental purple fruits. The foliage is glossy green the year round, which makes it ideal for planting around the house foundation, for the border, or for edging. It makes a dwarf growth, and never becomes too woody from cutting back, like some of the stronger-growing sorts.

MAGNOLIA glauca.

Swamp or White Bay. Produces fragrant white flowers 2 to 3 inches across. The leaves are large, very decorative in themselves. Makes a strong growth.



Ligustrum lucidum



Laurocerasus

MAGNOLIA grandiflora.

Common evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms which, combined with its large, glossy green leaves, remaining on throughout the whole year, make this the greatest of all the southern ornamental trees. 30 to 40 feet. June 5 to July 10.

MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Ashberry. with dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves.



Mahonia japonica

americanum. Devil-wood. A rather rare shrub, with thick, shining leaves and fragrant white flowers borne in panicles. Makes a tall growth, sometimes attaining the height of a small tree.

PHOTINIA serrulata. Evergreen Photinia. A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. 12 to 15 feet.

PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Fetterbush. Low-spreading, graceful shrub; dark green foliage; white flowers in early spring.

PYRACANTHA coccinea (Crataegus Pyracantha). Fiery Thorn. A compact, much-branched evergreen shrub of low spreading habit. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters, in spring, soon followed by a wealth of golden yellow berries. 6 to 15 feet. May 7 to 15.

Lalandii. Laland's Pyracantha. A variety of *Pyracantha coccinea* of more vigorous and hardy constitution, being especially adapted for training against walls or lattice. Perhaps more fruitful and decorative than the typical form, but of straggly outline.

RHODODENDRON. We have fine stocks of these handsome flowering evergreens, and can supply them in rose, rosy white, and rose-purple, in a number of sizes. Rhododendrons are splendid for mass plantings, and produce color effects which other plants cannot approach.

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. An attractive Chinese evergreen shrub; broad, tapering leaves, the upper surface being dark bluish green, while the underside is covered with dense, dull-colored, woolly hairs. Flowers are yellowish white, followed in September with dark red berries.

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Evergreen foliage; of tropical appearance. Pure white flowers on stout stems 4 feet high, centered in the foliage. Few plants are more stately and dignified for mass groups in front of evergreens, at curves in driveways, or as single specimens. June 1 to 10.



A spray of Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii frequently is loaded to the tip with yellow berries

A handsome, ornamental shrub, In winter the foliage assumes a bronzy or coppery hue. Produces many yellow flowers in early spring. Berries blue or nearly black. 3 to 6 feet.

japonica. Very attractive, with broad, irregular, glossy green, spiny leaves. Flowers yellow, borne in clusters in early spring. Berries bluish black. 4 to 8 feet. April 10 to 25.

NANDINA domestica. Japanese Nandina. A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems. Leaves deep green, tinged with red. Flowers white, followed by red berries.

OSMANTHUS Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Tea Olive. A beautiful, large shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the holly. In fall, and sometimes in spring, it produces fragrant white flowers in great profusion 15 to 20 feet.



Viburnum rhytidophyllum

Five Beautiful Hedge Plants

Boxwood is the aristocratic evergreen hedge plant of both the Old and the New World. Use it as an edging for walks, or as a low hedge to separate portions of the garden.

Amoor Privet is the best all-round, quick-growing evergreen hedge for the warmer portions of the United States, even as far south as Florida. It is a rapid grower, often reaching 6 to 9 feet in three years. It may be pruned and trimmed into any conceivable shape and will respond with an abundance of fresh growth. It succeeds alike in sun and shade, and in June or July will carry panicles of white flowers that are succeeded later by clusters of black fruits.

Japanese Holly is an excellent substitute for boxwood, having deep lustrous green leaves of the same shape and size. It is a much-branched shrub, making a dense growth from 4 to 6 feet high. It stands trimming well and may be kept dwarf by heavy cutting.

The Fire-thorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*) makes a glorious hedge, for all winter long it is loaded with golden yellow berries which are contrasted against the dark, glossy green leaves. It stands pruning well, will grow in any kind of soil, and prefers a sunny situation.

Japanese Euonymus has dark, glossy green foliage, with an abundance of pink-capsuled berries which are reflected over and over again in the mirror-like surface of the leaves, producing a very unusual effect. It can be trimmed into any desired shape, will thrive on almost any soil, and is very desirable for seaside planting, the salt air and even the occasional spray apparently not injuring it in any way.

The Prostrate Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) is an excellent plant for the rockery and for banks or bank walls, on which it may be grown with telling effect, for the brilliant red berries make a beautiful winter decoration.

Flowering Shrubs for Southern Homes

As you drive along the road you may be attracted by a broad, well-kept lawn, but the memory of the place will soon be forgotten unless the lawn and the house are framed with well-kept flowering shrubs. A border of shrubs at either side, and around the foundation of the house, serve to make the lawn more prominent, and in many cases give the grounds the appearance of being larger than they really are.

There are a multitude of ways in which the flowering shrubs may be used to advantage on the broad acres of a large estate or in the confined limits of the town lot. Coming, as they do, midway between the large trees and the small plants like the perennials and annuals, they fill an important place in making the home grounds beautiful. The Spirea, Hydrangea, Barberry, and others of like character are effective for grouping or mass planting against fences or walls, about the house foundations, or at the borders of the lawn.

Tall and quick-growing shrubs, like the Dogwood, the Hibiscus, Regel's Privet, and Philadelphus may be employed to screen buildings or hide an unattractive view. Or they may be planted to form a hedge, doing away with the common wood or iron fence. Every lawn offers new possibilities, and when given a simple but effective arrangement, each person's home grounds may have an individuality that reflects the owner's personality and taste.

The uses of the shrubs listed in this booklet are almost limitless; we are always ready to answer questions and to tell our friends what shrubs would be best adapted to a specific use or location.

If you like to fuss around plants and trees, you will probably prefer to select varieties and arrange them yourself. If you don't care for such things, you can ask us to put in a good planting for you, just as you would order new plumbing. We'll make suggestions and submit a plan which relieves you of all responsibility. A good selection of flowering shrubs will supply blooms from April until autumn frosts, and even later. At all times and seasons your grounds will be beautified with flowers or berries from the shrub border or specimen groups.

For hedges and screens, some of the taller shrubs will produce results within a year or two; for planting about the house foundation, for edging, and for mass plantings, dwarf varieties are much employed. A careful perusal of the descriptive matter will give you all the information about heights and habits that you require. If you need assistance in grouping varieties of different habit, if you would like to receive practical advice about any landscape or planting problem that may arise, be sure to consult us; we shall be glad to supply any information you may need. Our long experience in planning home grounds has taught us many things about design and perspective of shrub plantings, and we'll gladly apply this experience to your specific problems if you'll submit them to us.



Recreation Building, Vick Chemical Co., Greensboro, N. C., before landscaping

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum. Aralia. Slender, prickly branches and luxuriant foliage, which lasts until late autumn.

ACER palmatum. Japanese Maples. See page 4.

AMORPHA canescens. Lead Plant. A dwarf shrub of silvery aspect; hardy and free-flowering. Light blue flowers, in dense-clustered racemes. Feathery foliage. 2 to 3 ft.

fruticosa. False Indigo. Long, narrow, feathery leaves. Flowers dark purple, growing in loose panicles. 5 to 20 feet. May 15 to 30.

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. White flowers in terminal panicles, are followed by red berries. In the fall the leaves fade to beautiful tones of red and yellow. 3 to 5 feet.

melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. Like the preceding species, but with black berries. Plant them in combination for best effects.

AZALEA arborescens. Fragrant White Azalea. In June the delightfully spicy fragrant white flowers, with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3 to 6 feet broad in cultivation; easy of culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late autumn and it is the best of all the genus. 5 to 15 feet.

Lutea (calendulacea). Great Flame Azalea. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. 6 to 15 feet.

nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. Showy, deep pink flowers in April and May, while quite bare of leaves. Stands sun and exposure well. Dwarf. 5 to 10 feet.

Vaseyi. Easily cultivated and perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous, as its white, pink, or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage.

viscosa. Early White Azalea. Late-blooming with small, white fragrant flowers in June and July. 5 to 15 feet.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Tree. Branches angular. Leaves long, narrow, and deeply cut; color dull green. Flowers white. 6 to 12 feet. Sept. 1 to 15.

BENZOIN æstivale. Spice Bush. Shrub, attaining height of 8 feet, with bright green leaves, yellow flowers in spring, and scarlet berries in late summer.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. A beautiful Japanese variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them, and are covered with small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. It bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit which is very attractive during the winter months.

BOX-BARBERRY. A dwarf, upright form of the familiar *Berberis Thunbergii*; perfectly hardy; lends itself most happily to low edgings for formal gardens, when set about 4 inches apart. Also makes a beautiful low hedge when set 6 to 8 inches apart. Foliage is light green, changing in autumn to dazzling red and yellow.

BUDDLEIA Davidii. Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac. Rapid grower. Long spikes of lilac-like flowers during summer. Attractive to butterflies. Dies back in winter. 7 to 10 feet.

CALLICARPA americana. A dwarf shrub which bears many clusters of purple berries in fall and early winter. The dark green downy leaves, in combination with the showy clusters of fruit, make this shrub exceedingly ornamental. Excellent for border plantings, and for the foundation layout.

purpurea. More graceful than the preceding. Small whitish flowers in August and September; purple fruit, borne in clusters, remaining until mid-winter. 4 to 5 feet.



Note the change wrought by a modest landscape plan

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate color and very fragrant. April 5 to May 7.

CITRUS trifoliata. Hardy Orange. A thorny plant, 10 to 15 feet high. Thick leaves, borne in threes. White flowers in spring; golden fruit in winter.

CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. Dense; hardy. Creamy white, fragrant flowers in erect panicles or heads. Very glossy, deep-veined leaves. Does well in shady places. 5 to 6 feet. July 10 to August 20.

COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. Flowers yellow, tinged with reddish brown; followed by large, inflated, highly colored seed-pods. Upright grower. 15 feet. May.

CORNUS alba sibirica. Red Siberian Dogwood. A shrub 6 to 10 feet tall, with bright blood-red branches. Flowers creamy white, followed by bluish white berries.

Kousa. Japanese Dogwood. A rare Dogwood, blooming in June. Large, white flowers, similar to our own flowering Dogwood.

sanguinea. European Red Osier Dogwood. A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish red branches. Flowers greenish white; fruit black. 8 to 10 feet.

stolonifera aurea. Red Osier Dogwood. Spreading habit; branches bright reddish purple. Flowers creamy white; berries white. 4 to 6 feet.

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Spiny shrub, with glossy, bright green leaves. Flowers red, large, and showy. 4 to 6 feet. March 20 to April 7.

CYTISUS multiflorus. A shrub 7 to 8 feet tall, with white pea-shaped flowers borne along the graceful, bending branches. April 25 to May 20.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. See page 23.

Deutzia. Showy, profuse-flowering shrubs of easy culture. The dwarf varieties are used as border plants, with taller varieties in backgrounds, or as screens

crenata. Clear white flowers of large size. Plants thrive in almost any situation

gracilis. Much used in foundation plantings about the house. Flowers white, single, and abundant. An especially good low-growing plant. 2 to 3 ft. April 17 to May 7

Lemoinei. Dwarf habit; early and profuse bloomer. Flowers white. April 19 to May 4

rosea. Resembles *D. gracilis*, but has pink flowers.

scabra candidissima. Double White Deutzia. Tall; double, pure white flowers

scabra candidissima flore-pleno rosea. Double pink Deutzia.

scabra Fortunei. Large, double white flowers with yellow centers. 5 feet.

scabra, Pride of Rochester. Double, pinkish white flowers, borne in large panicles

under side of outer petals being rose. One of the best tall-growing varieties.

ELÆAGNUS longipes. Japanese Oleaster. An ornamental shrub, 7 to 8 feet tall with leaves silvery on under side. The small yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruit

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning Bush. Bright green leaves and corynoid branches make this shrub attractive in any location. In the fall the leaves turn to beautiful hues of red and yellow. 6 to 8 feet.

Bungeana. Burning Bush. Slender branches; dark green leaves; yellow flowers in clusters. Ornamental red and yellow fruit in red pods. One of the best shrubs for winter effects. 8 to 12 feet.

patens (Sieboldiana). New. A very attractive Japanese variety, with handsome, dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (racemosa). Pearl Bush. In April and May the bush is literally covered with white star-shaped flowers, borne in racemes. The leaves are bright green and fade to brilliant tones of yellow in the fall. This is without doubt one of the most beautiful early flowering shrubs, particularly delightful when in bloom, but very desirable because of its foliage the whole year through. 6 to 8 feet. April 6 to 20.

Shrubs Are Furniture for the Home Grounds

Even the best and most expensive home seems chilly and uninviting before the rooms are decorated. Bare floors and plastered walls cannot impart an air of comfort; one would not care to live in a room without pictures, chairs, rugs, and tables. Yet many people seem to prefer home grounds of just this character. A few small scraggly shrubs along one side of the house, perhaps a lawn with occasional patches of bare soil, and the job is done—a complete landscape planting.

Unfortunately, such a condition does not often represent circumstances too limited to purchase shrubs and trees, but rather careless neglect of the grounds. Neglect, not poverty, is almost always to blame for conditions of this kind. People, in many instances, fail to realize that "outside furniture," in the form of shade and flowers, is just as necessary to the good appearance of the home as curtains for the windows and carpets for the floors.

Practical Points for Planting and Pruning

Planting. Where mass plantings of shrubbery are to be made, it will be necessary to work the ground to a depth of 15 inches, and then to dig holes for the individual plants. Set the plants slightly deeper than they stood in the nursery, and do not crowd the roots. Firm the soil well and, if possible, supply a mulch of straw or rotted manure over the beds the first year, to prevent excessive drying out during the hot days of summer.



Clethra alnifolia



Deutzia

Pruning Shrubs

It is necessary to reduce the tops of shrubs at planting if best results are to be obtained. There are not enough roots to support the top properly, consequently, if it is not reduced, little growth is made, and, if moisture conditions are at all unfavorable, there is much dying back of the top and danger that the plant may die. If the top is reduced, the food- and moisture-supply is not only sufficient to maintain the remaining branches, but to produce a strong, vigorous growth which will insure a much more satisfactory shrub at the end of the season than if the top had not been pruned.

Removal of badly injured roots is the chief pruning the roots of shrubs should have at planting. It makes planting easier and causes a more compact and fibrous root-system. Cut back badly injured roots beyond the point of injury. Shrubs previously transplanted and having



Hibiscus, Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

Forsythia. Golden Bell. Very early-flowering shrubs with bright, golden flowers and conspicuous yellow bark. The drooping variety is valuable for covering large banks.

intermedia. Shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with graceful, arching branches and lustrous narrow leaves; very floriferous. March.

suspensa. Drooping Forsythia. Long, slender, drooping branches and dark green leaves which persist till frost. Flowers yellow. 6 feet. March.

suspensa Fortunei. A more erect and larger grower than the above. Flowers golden yellow. 8 to 10 feet. March.

viridissima. Golden Bell. Erect, green-barked branches, narrow leaves, and golden yellow flowers in March. Very good bloomer.

HIBISCUS syriacus. Rose of Sharon; Althaea. Hardy, upright-growing shrubs, 8 to 15 feet tall, succeeding in almost any soil. Flowers large, in late summer, during a comparatively flowerless period. An especially good plant to give height and variation to the shrubbery border or as hedges.

Ardens. Double; rich purple; fine.

Boule de Feu. Double; red.

Carneo-plenus. Double; white, with crimson center.

Coelestis. Semi-double; clear violet.

Jean d'Arc. Double; pure white.

Duchesse de Brabant. Double; a vivid shade of rich crimson.

Totus albus (Snowdrift). Single; well named, for the blooms are snowy white.

Seedlings. Assorted colors; specially useful for flowering hedges.

rubus. Red, showing cardinal base; single and almost identical with *H. caelestis rubra* Snowdrift. A profusely flowering, single, white variety.

Hydrangea. A group of shrubs including some of the most showy plants known. Flowers borne in large panicles, from July to September. Do best in a fairly rich soil.

arborescens. American Everblooming Hydrangea. Blooms from early May until the end of the growing season. The flowers remain pure white from four to five weeks, then change gradually to a light green. Prefers shady location. 3 to 4 feet.

japonica. Thomas Hogg. Pure white flowers in large trusses. A favorite sort. **paniculata.** Foliage and habit similar to *H. paniculata grandiflora*. Single flowers in loose, open clusters. August 10 to September.

paniculata grandiflora. The old reliable variety, producing its white flowers in large panicles, often measuring 6 inches in diameter, in late summer and autumn. 5 to 7 feet. August and September.

paniculata grandiflora. Tree-form Hydrangea. Same as preceding variety, confined to single stem, with main bush 2 or 3 feet above ground.

hortensis. Japanese Hydrangea. Very attractive when used as tub plants for decorating steps or porches. If used in the open ground, they should be protected with straw or litter during the winter months.

hortensis, Avalanche. Pure white flowers.

opuloides otaksa monstrosa. Pink or blue. July 15 to August 20.

ILEX verticillata. Black Alder. The plant is beautiful because of its bright red berries, which cling to the naked branches until midwinter. It is adapted to any moist soil, and is most effective when planted in close groups. 6 to 10 feet.

vomitoria. A large shrub or small tree with flowers in April and scarlet berries later in the season. It makes a particularly strong growth in moist situations. 10 to 20 feet.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. Gold Flower. A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of 1 to 2 feet. Leaves dark green. Large, single, golden yellow flowers, 2 inches in diameter, are produced freely. Dies back in winter. June 15 to Sept. 1.

INDIGOFERA Gerardiana (Dosua). Indigo Plant. The lilac-purple flowers are produced in axillary spikes, in August. Largely grown in some sections to make indigo. August 1 to 20.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. Naked-flowered Jasmine. A graceful shrub, with quadrangular, drooping branches. Foliage dark green, falling in late autumn. Flowers bright yellow, opening in early spring, or on warm days in winter. 3 feet. February to March.

officinale. True Jasmine; Jessamine. White flowers, deliciously fragrant, produced in terminal leafy clusters. Leaves dark green, glossy. A viny shrub. May 20 to June 30.

KERRIA japonica. Japanese Rose. Bright yellow flowers, giving striking effects in spring. Slender green branches 4 to 6 feet long, with rough-veined leaves. Foliage attractive throughout the summer. April 5 to 30.

japonica flore-pleno. Double-flowered Kerria. Double yellow blossoms, about an inch in diameter, appear early in April. The bush is of vigorous growth and spreading habit. 3 to 5 feet. April 16 to 30.

japonica laciniata. Similar to the Japanese type, but has finely notched leaves. April 29 to May 15.

LIGUSTRUM Ibota. One of the best shrubs for hedges, and likewise excellent for specimen use or mass plantings. Small white flowers are borne in numerous clusters and are followed by black berries. The leaves are dark green and possess a brilliant luster.

Ligustrum Ibota Regelianum. Regel's Privet. Branches dense and twiggy, nearly horizontal. Foliage frond-like, turning a dark red in autumn. Innumerable blue-black berries in fall and early winter. Blooms about May 15. 6 to 8 feet.

Lonicera. Bush Honeysuckles. One of the first shrubs to start growth and attains full leaf in early spring.

The fragrant flowers are followed by bright-colored berries.

bella albida flore-pleno. Fragrant, white, double flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries which persist for a considerable time. Erect. 6 to 10 feet. April 5 to 25.

fragrantissima. Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. A very hardy shrub with pinkish-white flowers borne in abundance. The bright green leaves cling to the branches almost the year round. This shrub, originally a native of China and Japan, is one of the very best for the border planting and hedging.

Morrowii. Growth spreading. Leaves dark green and gray. White flowers, changing to golden; open in early spring. Berries scarlet. 4 to 6 feet. April 6 to 30.

Ruprechtiana. Manchurian Honeysuckle. This variety blooms in late spring. When the flowers first open they are white, but as they grow older they become slightly yellow, and followed by an abundant crop of berries. The handsome dark green leaves are white on the under side, with a fine down. Ordinarily makes a growth of from 8 to 12 feet. April 28 to May 20.

tatarica. A large shrub, 8 to 12 feet high, with spreading limbs. The pinkish white flowers appear in late spring. Berries are bright red. March 27 to April 17.

Xystosceum. Fly Honeysuckle. Dull green leaves. Blooms in late spring; yellowish white, often tinged with red, hairy on the outer side. Berries dark red or scarlet.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange. Old-fashioned shrubs, much admired for their fragrant, white, star-like flowers,

which are borne in great profusion during May. Will succeed in partial shade.

Bouquet Blanc. A fine new variety with semi-double flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

coronarius. Common Mock Orange. A hardy shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, often arching, branches. Bright green leaves 2 to 4 inches long. Deliciously fragrant, creamy white flowers borne in great profusion. May 7 to 26.

grandiflorus. Large-flowered Mock Orange. Rather tall, with graceful, spreading branches. Leaves bright green, 2 to 4 inches in length. Its flowers are the glory of this famous shrub; they are large, pure white, and are borne in pairs of threes. 8 to 12 feet. May 7 to 21.

Virginale. One of the most beautiful new varieties; makes a strong growth and produces an abundance of very large double flowers. Because of its remarkable fragrance and the quality and size of its beautiful white flowers, it has been awarded a First Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. Blooms two weeks later than the common Mock Orange.

PYRUS atrosanguinea. A nice round-headed tree with deep purple flowers, which later produces ornamental fruits. Handsome in early spring.

coronaria. A bushy tree with stiff thorny branches. The rosy-red flowers come out with the leaves and possess great fragrance. The fruit may be used for jelly and preserves.

ioensis Bechtelii. In spring this tree is positively covered with fragrant flowers of a soft pink shade. One of the best flowering Crabs.

Halliana Parkmanii. It has a tall and slender growth; also noted for its irregular shape and graceful appearance.

Niedzwetzkyana. Showy pink flowers are borne in large quantities, followed by purplish fruits. Very ornamental.

prunifolia Rinki. Handsome pure white flowers in early spring are followed by ornamental red and yellow fruits. Similar in many ways to *P. pulcherrima*.

pulcherrima. May be used as a shrub, if desired, or permitted to develop as a tree. The flowers are coral-red when in bud, and white when open, and are followed by ornamental fruits.

Arnoldiana. Much like *P. atrosanguinea*. The flowers and fruits are half again as large.

Scheideckeri. A dwarf flowering variety with lilac-rose flowers. Very beautiful.

spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. Beautiful coral buds which expand to delicate rose flowers, with delightful fragrance. Very hardy.

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus (Spiraea opulifolia). A vigorous growing plant, 6 to 10 feet high, with flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Seed-pods red. Foliage golden in spring, darker the remainder of the season. May 7 to 21.

RHAMNUS cathartica. Buckthorn. A large shrub of fine appearance. Foliage dark, shining green. Berries black. An excellent hedge plant, and will do well in poor soil.

RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Sweet-scented Sumac. Spreading; 2 to 4 feet tall. Leaves compound, three bright green leaflets, brilliantly colored in autumn.

coriaria. Large-leaved Sumac. Flowers greenish, in long terminal panicles. Leaves large. Fruit red. 15 to 20 feet.

glabra. Smooth Sumac. A large shrub or small tree. Leaves compound, turning scarlet in autumn. Crimson fruit-clusters remain all winter.

glabra laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumac. Flowers in terminal panicles. Fruit crimson. Leaflets deeply cut, like a fern; color beautiful in autumn. 10 to 15 feet.



Philadelphus grandiflorus

Pruning Shrubs, continued

a compact root-system will need only to have the ends of the roots trimmed off. If the root-system is straggly, cutting off one-third to one-half of the longer roots will help secure ease of planting and the compactness desired.

There are two methods of pruning the tops of shrubs—thinning out the growth and cutting back. The character of the shrub and the purposes for which it is to be used will largely determine which method is the better. With many shrubs, a combination of the two will give best results. Some cutting back is desirable with most shrubs. The usual reduction of large plants is from a third to a half and, on smaller sizes, from a fourth to a third.

Shrubs having many stems arising from the base should be thinned out, six to eight of the stronger stems being left. If these are long they should be cut back one-third to one-half their length. Those having fewer stems arising from the base should be thinned out proportionately. Top pruning of shrubs may be left until after planting, but it is poor practice to delay pruning very long as it lessens the shrub's chances of withstanding adverse conditions.

A healthy shrub or plant of good form should never be cut. It is best to trim back the newly planted shrubs at the time of planting, to equalize the roots lost in moving. Cut off the crooked or broken branches, and shorten the longest stems to about one-fourth, which will put the plant in proper shape for healthy growth. Spring blooming shrubs, such as Spiraea Van Houttei, Deutzia, Weigela, Snowballs, and some others bloom on wood formed the previous summer, while Hydrangeas, Altheas, etc., which flower during the late summer, bloom on the wood formed the same season. For this reason we must prune early-flowering shrubs directly after the blooms fall, and late-blooming shrubs during the winter.



This panoramic view shows a portion of our Overhills Nursery. Here are growing thousands of Apple and Pear trees,

young Privet plants, Roses, and Strawberry plants. Cuttings of various shrubs are also lined out in parks of this big area

Pruning Shrubs, continued

Owing to their habits of growth, the various shrubs require different methods of pruning in order to secure the best results.

Class 1. Deutzia, Weigela, Forsythia, Kerria, Lonicera, Philadelphus, and Spirea (except Anthony Waterer, Bumalda, and Callosa alba). This class of shrubs send up numerous shoots from the base, which, if left untrimmed, will make the plant too thick and decrease the number of blooms. Cut out, each year, a few of the oldest canes close to the base, and do not interfere with the younger wood.

Class 2. Hydrangea paniculata, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, and Buddleia. These plants are only at their best when severely pruned each winter by cutting back the new shoots to about two buds, and thinning out the older stems where they cross each other and are so thick that sun is excluded.



Fruit and foliage of Rosa rugosa

Rhus typhina. **Staghorn Sumac.** A large shrub. Leaves compound, turning to autumnal tones of scarlet, crimson, purple, and orange.

typhina laciniata. **Cut-leaf Staghorn Sumac.** Flowers in dense terminal panicles. Fruit red. Leaflets distinctly cut. Should be cut back occasionally so as to produce more vigorous shoots. Brilliant fall coloring. Suitable for very dry soil.

Rosa. Rose. A great many Roses are being used in the South for borders as well as for bedding. By planting tall-growing hybrids in the back, with everblooming Hybrid Teas in front, and perhaps some Tea Roses in front of these, you can get a very beautiful effect. See pages 24-26 for varieties.

blanda. **Meadow Rose.** Large pink flowers followed by red fruits. Erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in winter. May 7.

carolina. An upright shrub with numerous branches armed with hooked spines. Leaves bright green. Flowers pink, in flat-topped clusters. Fruit red, profuse, and showy.

rubiginosa. **Sweetbrier.** Dense shrub, growing to 6 feet. Flowers orange-red to scarlet. A handsome hardy Rose of compact habit, with bright green foliage exhaling a very agreeable aromatic odor. May 15 to 25.

rugosa. **Japanese Wrinkled Rose.** So called because of its peculiarly "drawn" and wrinkled leaves. Upright growth; branches spreading. Flowers are large and showy, red and white, followed by large, bright red berries. 4 to 6 feet. April 27 to May 12.

SALVIA Greggii. Everblooming shrub of great hardiness which makes a dwarf growth and becomes quite woody when well established. It is a mass of red flowers the greater part of the season. Cannot be too highly recommended for the shrub border.

SAMBUCUS nigra albo-variegata. A beautiful shrub with distinct variegated foliage.

nigra aurea. An unusual and very attractive form of the well-known Elder with bright yellow leaves. Flowers white, in large, flat clusters in early or midsummer. Berries small, black, and shining. Should have moist, rich soil. 10 to 12 feet.

nigra laciniata. Finely cut green foliage.

SORBARIA sorbifolia. Leaves like those of the Mountain-Ash, very large. Long terminal spikes and white flowers. A distinct type. 6 to 7 feet. Latter part of June.

SPARTIUM junceum. **Spanish Broom.** An upright shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet tall, with rush-like branches. Leaves small, bluish green, sparsely produced. Flowers yellow, in terminal, showy racemes about an inch long.

STYRAX. See page 6.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. **Snowberry.** Flowers white or light pink in summer, ripening great clusters of white berries about a half-inch in diameter in the fall. 3 to 5 feet.

vulgaris. **Coral Berry; Indian Currant.** Bright green leaves. Red flowers in summer. Masses of red or purple berries persist nearly all winter. Grows readily. 3 to 5 feet.

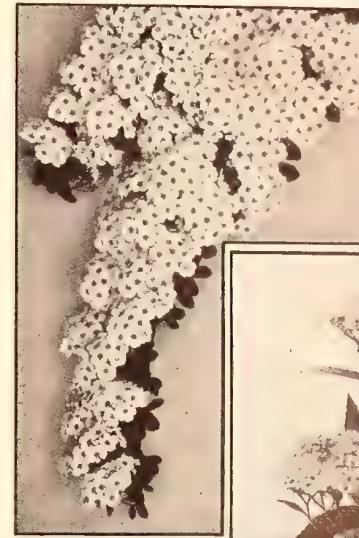
Spiraea. Spirea. An indispensable group of free-flowering shrubs showing great diversity in size, character, and time of bloom. They are exceedingly showy and do best in a fairly rich soil.

SPIREAS, EARLY-BLOOMING.

cantonensis (Reevesiana). Beautiful clusters of white flowers which completely cover the branches. 5 to 6 feet. April and May.

prunifolia flore-pleno. **Bridal Wreath.** Long sprays of white, double flowers, practically covering the stem. 4 to 6 feet. March 20.

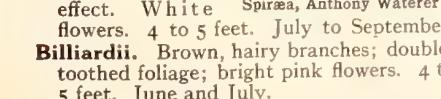
Thunbergii. Low-growing, rounded form. Delicate foliage, which takes and retains the most lovely tints in autumn. Small, white flowers in profusion in March. A fine plant.



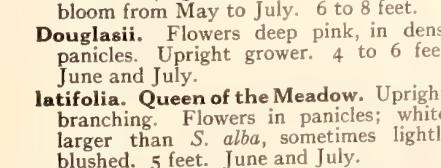
Spiraea Vanhouttei



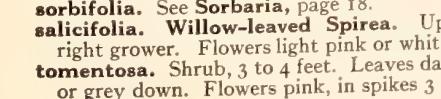
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer



Spiraea, Billiardii



Spiraea latifolia



Spiraea Vanhouttei. The finest and most satisfactory of all Spireas, either singly or among other shrubs. It forms a round and graceful bush, with arching branches, which in April and May are set from end to end with beautiful white blossoms. A shrub which cannot be overlooked.

SPIREAS, EVERBLOOMING.

Bumalda. Clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers in corymbs. 2 to 3 feet July to September.

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Free-flowering. Crimson blooms in rather dense corymbs. A compact shrub. 3 to 4 feet. Blooms from June to frost if kept growing and the old heads clipped off.

callosa alba. White flowers in dense corymbs. 2 to 3 feet. June to September.



Jasminum nudiflorum as an entrance decoration

Pruning Shrubs, continued

Class 3. Hibiscus, or Altheas, Calycanthus, Lilacs, and Snowballs generally confine their growth to a few main stems and should be allowed to grow more or less in a natural way. Simply cut out branches where the plant is too thick and remove the flower clusters after they wilt. Producing seeds takes much vitality from any plant.

Class 4. Hydrangea arborescens sterilis, Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Spiraea bumalda and Spiraea callosa alba. Remove the flower clusters directly after wilting, as these everblooming plants will only continue to bloom if so treated and kept growing by applying necessary food and water. Cut Hydrangea arborescens sterilis to within 1 to 2 inches of the ground every winter. The remaining Spireas of this class should only be thinned out from the base whenever necessary.

Class 5. Abelia grandiflora makes a very handsome plant under any condition, but where it is allowed to develop naturally it will form a somewhat straggling specimen. To keep them trim in appearance, prune back the longest stems, which causes the plant to thicken up. Every year remove a few of the oldest canes.



Viburnum tomentosum plicatum
(Japanese Snowball)

Pruning Shrubs, continued

Class 6. Aucuba, Japanese Holly, English Laurels and Broad-leaved Privet. Trim in early spring, but only to obtain proper shaped specimens.

Abelia; please pinch off the long new shoots each week during the summer for best results.

Blooming Time. The approximate time of blooming is stated in the descriptions, thus enabling you to select varieties that will give a succession of flowers and brilliant berries from early spring to mid-winter.

Manure Often Causes Injury

It is not advisable to use fresh manure in such a way that it comes in contact with the roots of newly set plants. If it is desirable to enrich the soil, work well-rotted manure into it when it is being prepared to receive the plants. Even fairly well-rotted manure should not be put into the bottom of the hole in which plants are to be set, for it cuts off the water-supply held in the lower strata of soil and thereby may be the means of causing the plant to suffer severely from the lack of moisture. Unless extremely poor, it is usually a better plan to wait a year or two before fertilizing the soil immediately surrounding trees. In herbaceous perennial beds, if it is necessary to use fresh manure, it should be worked into the soil below the point at which the bottom of the root-system will come. Most of the coarse material should be removed from it when using manure in this way.

Syringa. Lilac. Beautiful free-flowering shrubs with fragrant, paniced blooms in spring. The common Lilac (*S. vulgaris*) is widely known and admired, but more attention should be directed to some of the newer varieties which possess admirable qualities.

Josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. Flowers violet, in long narrow panicles. Upright habit, with dark green, pointed leaves. May 7 to 23.

persica alba. Persian Lilac. Flowers white. A graceful shrubby plant with narrow leaves, 8 to 10 feet. April 10 to 25.

vulgaris. Common Lilac. The well-known old-fashioned Lilac. Hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. 8 to 12 feet. April 10 to 30.

vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Similar to the preceding. April 10 to 30.

Single Lilacs. Reddish Purple, Red, White, Lavender, and Purple.

Double Lilacs. Dark Reddish Purple, Lilac, Lilac-blue, Rosy Lilac, Lavender, Pale

Lilac, White, and Silvery Purple.

TAMARIX. Graceful shrubs with feathery foliage and large panicles of showy flowers. They thrive best in a moist loam or sandy soil, but will succeed almost anywhere. We can supply tall and dwarf-growing varieties, with flowers in several pink shades.

Viburnum. Snowball. Handsome, white-flowering shrubs with attractive foliage; on some varieties, brilliantly colored fruits remain for a long time. Grow best in rich, moist soil and half shade, but thrive in sunlight.

acerifolium. Maple Leaf Viburnum. A dwarf sort with slender upright branches. The creamy white flowers are borne in flat-topped clusters and are followed by blue berries. A delightful sort for massing.

cassinoides. Creamy white flowers in early summer are followed by clusters of pink berries which later change to blue. A good sort for the shrub border. 4 to 8 feet.

dentatum. Arrow-Wood. Heart-shaped, bright green leaves which fade in the fall to rich tones of purple and red. White flowers are borne in profusion in early spring and late summer, and are followed by blue-black berries. 8 to 12 feet.

Opulus. High-bush Cranberry; Snowball. Spreading, hardy. Has large green leaves and showy white flowers, followed by masses of bright red berries which remain on the plant all winter. 8 to 12 feet. April 25 to May 5.

Opulus sterile. Common Old-fashioned Snowball; Guelder Rose. Hardy; succeeds with little care. Flowers white, in clusters. 6 to 8 feet. April 20 to May 5.

prunifolium. Stag-Bush. Green foliage; pure white flowers, blue-black berries. First class in every respect.

tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Surpasses any variety in flowers and foliage if planted in partially shaded places. 6 to 8 feet. April 20 to May 7.

Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. Large white flower-clusters open in April, and are followed by red fruits. Foliage is soft and odd-shaped. 10 to 15 feet.

Weigela. Diervilla. Hardy shrubs of spreading habit, indispensable for ornamental planting. Their wealth of flowers is borne along the branches during April and May and sparingly through the summer.

floribunda. A strong grower with rather small but abundant crimson flowers. Foliage deep green, with downy appearance on under side. 5 to 8 feet.

hybrida, Eva Rathke. Very floriferous shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with deep carmine-red blooms. May 10 to 25.

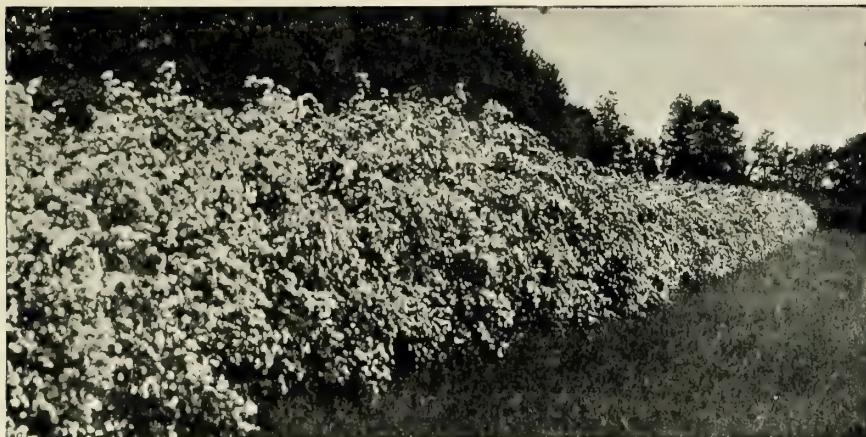
rosea. The commonest and a favorite, with large rosy-pink flowers in June, borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of blooms.

rosea nana variegata. Dwarfish plant, 4 to 6 feet high, having green leaves variegated with yellow. April 29 to May 16.

sessilifolia. High-bush Honeysuckle. A shrub 4 to 5 feet tall, with large, shining green leaves. The yellow flowers appear in late June, after other Weigelas have finished blooming.



The charm of this formal entrance to Irving Park, Greensboro, N. C., is emphasized by the border of Barberry and background of flowering shrubs

Hedge of *Spiraea Van Houttei*

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Hedges are being so largely planted that we have given the question of Hedge Plants considerable thought, and offer the following, believing you can find just what you want in the list. Some of the plants are evergreen, while others shed their foliage in winter.

ABELIA grandiflora. In the South, this shrub is really an evergreen, since the glossy green leaves cling to the branches throughout the winter. From early summer until frost, it produces an abundance of small pink and white flowers. Because of its long flowering season and handsome appearance, it is very popular for border plantings. Attains a height of 4 to 6 feet, and will make a compact, regular hedge.

HIBISCUS (Althea). These are not evergreen, but the wealth of beauty during late summer and fall, when in bloom, compensates fully. Our plants are seedlings, mostly purple-flowered, but somewhat mixed. They branch from the ground up. Plant about 1 foot apart if a dense hedge is desired. Prepare ground as for privet.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. In the growing season the branches are covered with small bright green leaves, and during fall and winter are decorated by bright red berries. Beautiful the year round, and requires very little attention. A good hedge of this plant is practically impenetrable.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. The best evergreen Hedge Plant. Holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Makes a splendid evergreen hedge in one year which is an ornament to any place. Where an evergreen hedge is wanted, plant this variety. The kind most largely planted in the South.

LONICERA nitida. A splendid evergreen bush Honeysuckle, originally obtained from western China. The glossy leaves turn to an attractive shade of purple in the fall.

SPIRÆA Vanhouttei. The most popular Spirea, and especially attractive as a hedge. Forms a graceful barrier 6 to 7 feet tall; a mass of white blooms during April.

Deciduous Climbing Vines

AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaved Akebia. A popular Japanese climber with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers are produced in April.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine. The large, handsome leaves are deeply cut into five lobes. The blue berries contrast handsomely with the brilliant crimson shades which the foliage assumes when touched by frost.

Veitchii. Japan or Boston Ivy. Of hardy, rapid growth. Leaves bright green, very dense, completely covering the object over which the vine clammers. In the fall these turn to gorgeous shades of red. Excellent for city planting.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. Dutchman's Pipe. A tall, twining vine. Well adapted for porches and arbors. Leaves very broad and large, bright green. Curious flowers of purplish and yellow green, borne singly or two or three together, from the axils of the leaves, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe. Hardy; produces a dense shade.

BIGNONIA capreolata. Trumpet Vine. A handsome, vigorous growing climber producing a profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers in April. The single flowers are about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside, with a yellow throat.

CELASTRUS scandens. American Bittersweet. Rapid grower, with large leaves and yellow flowers. The bright orange-red pods split crosswise, disclosing scarlet seeds, a color combination which makes a bright spot all through the winter.

How to Make a Hedge

Privet is usually planted 10 to 12 inches apart, though it may be set 8 to 10 inches if a dense hedge is desired. Make a trench 12 inches wide, and about 18 inches deep, placing well-rotted manure or bone-meal in the bottom and covering with soil. Set the plants about an inch deeper than they grew in the nursery; after planting, cut back to within 4 inches of the ground. After the plants have made a growth of 6 to 10 inches, prune off about one-half the new growth; following this plan the hedge can be kept in splendid condition.

The treatment of a Hibiscus hedge is similar, although the plants may be set a little farther apart.

A hedge of Barberry is usually formed by setting the plants in single rows 12 inches apart. The natural growth is so dense that it will form a perfect hedge without shearing; if the formal hedge is desired, the plants can be clipped and readily kept within bounds.

A Hint on Hedge Planting

Usually when planting a hedge it is difficult to keep the small plants in a straight line. Here's a hint that will help you. Cut one side of the trench perfectly straight up and down, and on the exact line where you want the plants to stand. Then set the plants against this straight edge and fill in the soil around the roots. Thus you will do away with the use of a line, will get the plants perfectly straight and cut the labor time at least in half. This plan can be followed with privet, barberry or other hedge plants.



Clematis paniculata

Vines and Creepers

Some of our southern people have for a long time realized that vines add grace and beauty to the home and to the garden, but these draperies of nature have not been used as freely as their value would justify.

The Dutchman's Pipe, with its broad and closely growing leaves, makes a dense shade for the summer house or for an exposed veranda. *Clematis paniculata*, with its great multitude of small white flowers, will make your porch or pergola look like a great bank of snow in midsummer.

Nor can we overlook the value of Kudzu Vine, which is an extremely rapid grower and quickly covers old trees, the pergola or the porch with dense foliage. Here in the South it seems to be perfectly hardy, but in northern sections it may be injured more or less in winter.

If you are to secure the best results from climbing vines, they should be provided with a trellis or with inch-mesh wire, over which they can clamber. Practically all vines are self-supporting, and to get the right start need only a little attention when they are small.

For rapid and luxuriant growth the plants should be set in fertile soil and provided with abundant moisture. As a general rule deciduous vines thrive best in the open sun, but the evergreens seem to be most at home in a shady spot, and where they receive the sun only a part of the day. If vines are to be set next to the walls of new buildings, the soil should be dug out for 18 inches or 2 feet, to get rid of the lime, and replaced with good fertile soil. If a little attention is given in the beginning, the plants will soon cover the bare walls with a drapery of foliage and flowers.

"Canines and Conifers"—a bad combination. Screen the Arborvitæs with low-growing shrubs or tie up the pup for results.

When you see "B & B" in a nurseryman's list it means that the Evergreens are taken up with a ball of earth on the roots and wrapped in burlap. They grow then.



Pachysandra terminalis as a ground-cover under Aucuba japonica

DECIDUOUS CLIMBING VINES, continued

CLEMATIS. The most showy of the blooming climbing vines. Requires rich soil and annual manuring. Makes a fine display after the second year.

coccinea. A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

crispa. A beautiful native species, with nodding, solitary, bell-shaped, blue flowers.

Jackmanii. The best purple variety. The large purple blooms are produced continually from July until cut off by frost, if kept in a thrifty condition. June 1 to 10.

paniculata. Valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and porches. Small white flowers, borne in long slender clusters, cover the plant with a mass of bloom. August.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine, frequently producing stems 30 to 40 feet long in a single season—a regular Jack-and-the-bean-stalk. In northern latitudes the vine dies down to or near the ground in winter, but in the South it is seldom hurt by the cold.

WISTERIA multijuga. Japanese Wisteria. A fine climber having purple flowers borne in long, open clusters May 15 to 30.

sinensis (chinensis). Rapid grower. Long, pendent purple flowers produced quite freely in spring. Valuable for covering verandas or pergolas. April 5 to 25.

sinensis alba. Same as above, except that the flowers are white. May.

Evergreen Climbing Vines

EUONYMUS radicans. Creeping Euonymus. Clings to walls or rocks and grows 20 to 30 feet high. Small, glossy leaves. Easily cropped and held in control.

radicans reticulata. Variegated Creeping Euonymus. An evergreen creeping plant, with pretty foliage, beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

radicans vegeta. Evergreen Bittersweet. A fine climber for covering garden walls and other exposed places. Foliage bright green, holding its color all year. Bears a profusion of scarlet berries in winter.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens flore-pleno. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. A twining vine with dark green leaves and bright yellow, double, fragrant flowers. April 12.

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. A grand, high-climbing evergreen vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees and often attaining great height. Dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. The climbing or creeping branches do not bear fruit, but when old, bushy, spur-like branches with entire ovate leaves are produced, upon which the yellow-green flowers and black berries are borne.

LONICERA Heckrottii. Everblooming Honeysuckle. Leaves smooth, bluish green beneath, with a profusion of flowers all summer and autumn, ending only with severe frost; color pinkish lilac.

japonica. Japanese Honeysuckle. Vigorous climber; grows 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves evergreen, very dense. Flowers appear in the summer and sometimes again in the fall; they are white, turning yellow after a few days, and are deliciously scented. Grows anywhere.

japonica aureo-reticulata. Golden Honeysuckle. Flowers white. Foliage golden.

Vilmorinii. A new variety from Japan. White flowers, changing to yellow. Very floriferous; fine foliage.

Evergreen Ground-Covers

HYPERICUM calycinum. A low-growing shrub seldom over one foot high, which in time completely covers the soil. The flowers are large and showy. Thrives best in partial shade. 2 to 3 feet.

LONICERA Heckrottii. Everblooming Honeysuckle. A climbing vine which makes a perfect ground-cover. The foliage is a bluish green; produces an abundance of pinkish white flowers throughout summer and autumn.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. A low-growing evergreen plant which spreads by rootlets underground. In the spring the new growth with its bright green leaves forms a decided contrast to the darker foliage of the previous season.

VINCA major. Large Periwinkle. A strong-growing plant with long trailing stems; in summer it produces a number of large blue flowers.

minor. Common Periwinkle. A splendid evergreen plant, possibly better adapted as a ground-cover than the preceding variety. Especially suited to cool, shady places; it will cover the ground with a dense green mass. The blue flowers are freely produced in summer.

All-the-Year Southern Garden Plants

Labor conditions during the past four or five years have compelled us to reduce to the largest degree our stock of Hardy Perennials. In this reduction we have endeavored to eliminate the varieties which are not thoroughly adapted to southern conditions, and to retain those which can be recommended for general planting in our climate.

Of course, we do not intend to say that other perennials cannot be grown here with reasonable care. If you desire any other varieties of hardy plants which are not here named, send us the list and we will secure them for you from specialists and have the plants shipped directly to you from the grower.

We have arrangements with some of the best perennial plant growers in the country and can supply almost every variety which the southern gardener may need.

ARTEMISIA gnaphalioides. A handsome variety, with finely cut silvery foliage.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. When the first frosts of autumn have blighted all other flowering plants that grow in the open, and when the first chill of winter heaps the autumn leaves in every nook and cranny, the hardy Chrysanthemum is still blossoming in rich profusion; it alone lightens the bleak, drab monotony of the deserted garden with its fresh and varied colors. A light covering of leaves in winter and an uncrowded spot in almost any garden soil in summer will assure the flower-lover an abundant harvest of this latest of all out-of-doors plant.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. A woody perennial with gracefully arching clustered stems. In autumn it is covered with drooping racemes of rosy purple flowers. Well adapted for planting with other shrubs or in masses. 3 to 5 feet. August 10 to Oct. 1.

HIBISCUS syriacus Meehanii. Various colors and shades of crimson, pink, and pure white.

HYPERICUM Mosserianum. Gold Flower. See Flowering Shrubs, page 16.

IRIS germanica. German Iris; Fleur-de-Lis. A vigorous sturdy species with creeping rootstocks and broad, bluish green leaves. 12 to 18 inches long. Flowers large and very showy, white, blue, or purple. Blossoms in spring.

Kaempferi. Japanese Iris. One of the most beautiful of all summer-flowering plants. They commence flowering late in June, a time when hardy flowers are most welcome. They thrive in any good soil, but like a rich soil and plenty of water. We have these in assorted colors.

MALVAVISCUS Drummondii. Heavy green leaves; scarlet flowers all summer. Thrifty everywhere. Excellent for low borders and backgrounds.

OPHIOPOGON japonicus. Snake's Beard. A bulbous perennial with linear foliage and spikes of violet-purple flowers in late summer.

PEONIES. No garden can be considered complete without a collection of Peonies.

Edulis superba. Deep rose-pink; of good size and form; fragrant. One of the earliest. Growth strong, vigorous; blooms profusely and is a good cut-flower.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white; extra large and fine. One of the very best.

Duc de Wellington. Early; strong grower; color yellow, changing to white.

Felix Crousse. Early midseason. Brilliant ruby-red from edge of petals to center of flowers. Sturdy, stiff grower; splendid cut-flower sort; good bloomer.

Festiva maxima. Rose-type. For enormous size, combined with wondrous beauty this variety has stood unsurpassed for over sixty years. Pure paper-white flowers flaked with purplish carmine on some of the center petals; early; very fragrant. Vigorous grower, with very long, heavy stems.

Madame Calot. Large, convex bloom of hydrangea-pink, center slightly darker with a sulphur tint in color. Good grower; floriferous; fragrant; early.

Marie Stuart. Good high-built flower of pyramidal shape; color delicate lavender, slightly flecked crimson, changing into a delicate whitish lavender. Very strong grower with stiff stems holding the blooms well.

Messonier. A splendid cut-flower sort. Almost identical with American Beauty rose in color. Somewhat loose and coarse, but early; best red for southern planting.

HARDY PHLOX. The Phlox is undoubtedly one of the most popular and satisfactory of our present-day garden or border plants. Not many years back there were few varieties worth considering and these were grown in a limited way. Decided improvement in the size of flower, habit of growth, and the addition of practically every desirable color has placed the Phlox in a prominent position among perennials and today they are commercially grown by the acre. There are hundreds of varieties in commerce, but we offer what may be termed a "cream assortment."

Rosenberg. Bright reddish violet; blood-red eye.

Jeanne d'Arc. A good late-flowering pure white.

Von Lassburg. Pure white; individual flowers very large.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large crimson-carmine eye.

La Vague. Pure mauve, with aniline red eye.

Riverton Jewel. A lovely shade of mauve-rose, with brilliant carmine-red eye.

W. C. Egan. One of the finest Phloxes, and while the individual flowers, according to color chart, are of a delicate lilac, illuminated by a large brilliant purplish-pink eye, the color effect as a whole is a pleasing shade of soft pink. Vigorous grower. Flowers large, frequently measure 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

Champs Elysees. Bright rosy magenta; the most attractive variety in this color.

How to Plant Perennials

Dig the hole wide and deep enough to hold the roots without bending or crowding. When planting in heavy and compact soil, increasing the size of the hole beyond that actually needed will give the root-system a better chance to develop.

Herbaceous perennials should be set deep enough to cover all the roots. Many of them should not be set so that the crown is covered, while those which produce growth from buds arising below the surface of the soil as peony, fuchsia, and bleeding-heart may be set deeper.

The chief essential in planting any plant is to have every part of the root-system in firm contact with the soil. This requires fine soil and care in compacting it around the roots. Haste in filling in the soil certainly makes waste in planting. The soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting is begun. This is particularly important in the case of the smaller plants with fibrous roots.

The dibble, trowel, and spade are the tools commonly used in planting herbaceous plants. An opening is made in the soil to the desired depth by inserting the tool. When planting rooted plants, it is well to have the hole somewhat deeper than necessary. The plant can then be lowered in the hole a little deeper than it is to be set and then lifted into position. This tends to straighten out the root in a more natural position. Have the hole sufficiently large so that when the roots are put in they will not stand up around the top of the plant like a collar. It is not unusual to see newly set strawberry plants and other plants of similar nature with the ends of the roots sticking out of the ground after planting. This is conclusive proof of poor planting. If the roots had been properly pruned and the plants properly set no roots would remain exposed.

Press the soil firmly against the roots by inserting the tool used in making the hole into the ground a short distance from the plant and crowding the soil against the plant. Use fine soil to fill the opening left after removal of the tool.

Many newly planted herbaceous plants die from being "hung." "Hanging" results from packing the soil around the crown of the plant, while the roots are left suspended in the opening made for the plant. Failure to press the soil against the roots is responsible for the trouble



Ophiopogon japonicus

Worth-While Roses

It is only natural that we should feel a just pride in the Roses which we offer, knowing, as we do, that they are the very cream of an extensive list, the less desirable varieties having been eliminated by observation and test. Our Roses are strictly high grade—are well developed, and possessed of that sturdy vigor which comes only in plants that are given the right start and properly fed and cared for as they grow. Our Roses are all *field-grown*, which assures hardiness and vigor, as plants so grown become proof, in large measure, against extremes of heat and cold; the open ground cultivation develops a good root-growth. We ship all our Rose plants carefully wrapped, with roots protected from the air. After planting cut back to within a few inches of the ground.

Our Roses Are Listed by Colors

For convenience in ordering we have adopted a new plan in classifying our Roses. The different varieties will be found divided according to their colors, an arrangement which will materially help you in making a satisfactory collection of plants for your Rose-garden.

The initials in the following list indicate the "class" or "family" to which each belongs. These are as follows: T., Tea; H.T., Hybrid Tea; H.P., Hybrid Perpetual.

Tea Roses produce many blooms of medium size, the flowering period extending over the whole summer. The blooms are delightfully fragrant, with a pronounced tea scent; petals quite broad and thicker than in other classes of Roses. The plants are reasonably hardy, but it is an advantage to give them a little protection during the winter.



Roses never fail to make a picturesque border for a driveway

WHITE ROSES

Antoine Rivoire. H.T. Creamy white, with delicate pink tinge. A good grower.

BRIDE. T. One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses in cultivation. From bud to open bloom it is in every way desirable. The flowers are creamy white, large, deliciously fragrant, and carried on stems of good length; a valuable variety for cutting.

COCHET, WHITE MAMAN. T. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full; pure, clear, snowy white throughout when grown under glass; when grown out-of-doors it grows slightly pink, like Bride, but the pink only adds to its beauty. It is delightfully tea-scented, and by far the finest and most reliable bedding rose. Strong grower.

Devoniensis (The Charming Magnolia Rose). T. An old favorite. The color is creamy white, with rosy center; very fragrant. It produces an abundance of large, very full and double flowers all through the season. Should be in every garden.

Empress (Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). H.T. An extra-fine, white Rose; large, full and double, almost perfect in form, remaining beautiful even when fully expanded. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free-flowering, blooming at every shoot.

Katharina Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). Grows to a height of 20 inches and produces double pure white flowers in abundance.

Killarney, White. H.T. This is almost identical with the pink variety, of which it is a sport, except in color. It has the same beautifully shaped and deliciously scented flowers, and is altogether a fit companion for the pink.

Marie Guillot. T. Pure white; large, full; free bloomer.

Snow Queen (Frau Karl Druschki; White American Beauty). H.P. The white Rose par excellence. Strong, upright grower, producing its paper-white flowers in the greatest profusion. Should be planted freely in all southern Rose-gardens.

Sombreuil. T. White, tinged delicate rose. Should be largely planted.

PINK ROSES

Bridesmaid. T. A variety that is very useful in our southern Rose-gardens, because of its free-blooming qualities. It is a descendant of the old Catherine Mermet but is better in a good many ways. The flowers are large, fragrant, and of the clearest and deepest pink imaginable. The plants are unusually strong growers.

COCHET, PINK MAMAN. T. No finer Rose than this. The color is a deep rosy pink the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. No Rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and in the immense size of its buds and flowers. For summer cut-flowers it is a wonder. Deliciously fragrant.

Ellen Poulsen. Dark, brilliant pink; large, full, sweetly scented, most floriferous.

HELEN GOOD. T. Color delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper.

Killarney, Pink. H.T. The beautiful Irish Rose. There is a peculiar charm about this exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose, as its very name conjures up all the beauties of Irish scenery and brings to one's mind the picture of "the Emerald isles and winding bays" of beautiful Lake Killarney. The bush is upright, with beautiful, deep, bronzy green foliage. The color is deep, brilliant, sparkling shell-pink.

Mme. Lambard. T. In bud and bloom a lovely pink, changing, when older and fully expanded, to a rosy bronze. Free bloomer; large flowers; strong grower.



Maman Cochet Rose

PINK ROSES, continued

Mrs. B. R. Cant. T. Brilliant dark pink; beautiful when fully expanded and keeps well. Blooms large, double, borne on long, stiff stems. Strong grower and free bloomer.
Paul Neyron. H.P. Bright pink; the largest of all Hybrid Perpetual Roses; full; grand.
President Taft. This is, without question, the most remarkable of all pink Roses. It has a shining, intense, deep pink color possessed by no other Rose.

RADIANCE. H.T. A new Rose of wonderfully vigorous, upright growth, and great profusion of foliage. Brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline pink tints in the open flower. The form is fine, size large and full, with cupped petals. Blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. The large buds are especially lovely.

Wm. R. Smith. T. This Rose has been rechristened as Maiden's Blush, and also as Jeanette Heller. As a summer bedder this variety ranks up with the two Cochet's, producing immense quantities of fine flowers of creamy white with pink shadings.

RED ROSES

Baby Rambler. Flowers like Crimson Rambler, but in large clusters. The Baby Rambler is a dwarf bush Rose and a true everbloomer, blooming constantly and heavily from May until November.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. H.T. France never sent out a better Rose than this superb variety. Plants form strong, upright bushes with splendid green foliage, and in the open ground it is particularly good, growing hardy and vigorous; preëminently the Rose for the masses. The flowers are simply gorgeous—rich, velvety crimson, full, very large, double, and cup-shaped with fragrance that is deliciously exquisite.

Eugene Marlitt. Bourbon. A grand garden Rose; exceptionally healthy, vigorous and free blooming. Flowers are large, very double, of a rich bright carmine with scarlet tones; fragrant. A splendid Rose.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Rich, velvety scarlet; large, fine bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz. China. The sweetest and richest crimson Rose. Called by some growers Virginia R. Coxe. Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, totally unlike any other color in the world. Surpasses all other Roses in fragrance.

HELEN GOULD. H.T. One of the best light red Roses; strong grower; free bloomer; large flowers; color warm, rosy crimson.

Meteor. H.T. One of the best everblooming Hybrid Teas; dark velvety red; hardy.

Papa Gontier. T. Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds; a fine variety.

Red Radiance. A glowing crimson sport of Radiance, with all the magnificent qualities of the parent; the enormous, globular flowers on heavy canes are a sight long to be remembered. Will be in very heavy demand as soon as it is better known.

RHEA REID. H.T. A magnificent new crimson garden Rose, and for outdoor culture has no equal. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers are marvels of beauty, large, bold and of splendid substance. It has a strong disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth, throws up a profusion of canes and is always blooming.

ULRICH BRUNNER. H.P. A very large Rose of rich crimson; flowers full, well formed, and very fragrant. Plant is hardy and a free bloomer.

YELLOW ROSES

Alexander Hill Gray. Its color is a solid, deep yellow throughout.

Blumenschmidt. T. Color deep golden yellow of the richest and purest shade. Where Roses are grown in the open for cut-flowers, this Rose should be planted, as it ranks with Wm. R. Smith, Helen Gould, White and Pink Maman Cochets.

Etoile de Lyon. This is the best yellow to date. Buds and blooms both very double and of large size; color deep golden yellow. It blooms freely.

Lady Hillingdon. Long stems; long, slender pointed bud of brilliant deep golden yellow.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. H.T. Deep saffron-yellow; large; profuse. Buds long and pointed. A fine, upright grower of branching habit.

Safrano. T. Apricot-yellow; fine form. Splendid old Rose. Good grower.

Sunburst. Long pointed buds; color orange-copper. Does not fade.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

American Pillar. Unusually large, single flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, borne in immense clusters. The color is a delicate pink, with white eye and yellow stamens.

Amœna. Pink-flowering Cherokee Rose. Similar to the white-flowering Cherokee, excepting that the color is a glowing pink, with a golden yellow center; the blooms resemble huge apple blossoms.

Aviateur Bleriot. Saffron-yellow, with golden yellow center. Flowers full, double, and carried in clusters.

Climbing American Beauty. Deep rich pink or crimson, with the same fragrance as American Beauty; blooms with great freedom.

Climbing Killarney. A climbing form of Pink Killarney. Produces magnificent pink flowers throughout the season; immense, long, pointed buds with massive petals.

Climbing Maman Cochet. No Rose we grow is so popular as Maman Cochet. Here we have a counterpart of that popular variety, except that it is a vigorous climber.

Climbing Meteor. One of the most satisfactory Climbing Roses in our list. A wonderfully rapid grower, often climbing 15 to 20 feet in a single season. The blooms are produced very freely and for an unusually long time. The buds are pleasing in form, while the rich, velvety crimson, full-open flowers are simply magnificent.



Etoile de Lyon Roses

Worth-While Roses, continued

Hybrid Tea Roses are a cross between Tea Roses and Hybrid Perpetuals, blooming all summer in the South. Usually the blooms are larger than Teas, and produced more freely than those of Hybrid Perpetuals. The plants partake of the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the foliage is slightly wrinkled.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses bloom freely in June, and if cut back will give a second crop of bloom in late summer or early autumn. The flowers are much larger than those of the other classes, and borne on long stems. The plants are hardy.

Special Directions for Planting and Caring for Roses

Open a good space in the soil and spread out roots; never cramp them into a small hole. Do not let manure come in contact with roots but place it underneath and a layer of soil on top. If the Rose is a bush plant, set it so deep that only branches are visible above the ground and never the main stem. But too deep is as bad as too shallow; 2 to 4 inches of the lower branches may be under the surface, but no more. If the plant is a budded or grafted Rose, be sure that the bud or graft is fully 3 inches below the surface. Prune in spring only, when life is just apparent, and remove what might appear to be surplus wood. The strongest growth should be cut back to within 6 inches above the ground; the weaker growth to 4 inches. Observe the illustration, page 26, for pruning and depth of planting. All soil above the roots should be well pressed down. Feed your Roses with ground bone and pulverized sheep-manure. Mulch the ground during summer with cow-manure or with peat moss. As winter approaches, draw



Paul's Scarlet Climber Roses

Worth-While Roses, continued

soil 6 to 8 inches high around the stem; this avoids winter-killing, especially the Hybrid Tea varieties; then cover with long manure or similar litter.

If your Roses have mildew, dust with sulphur when the dew is on. To prevent mildew, spray early with bordeaux mixture. All drugstores sell it.

Ramblers and strong-growing Roses need little or no pruning; weak-growing varieties require severe pruning to produce good blooms.

Some Real Planting Pointers

Fruit-growers who use good judgment in selecting orchard locations and in protecting the same, are more fortunate than others who have given the matter no attention. Trees planted on a north and east slope bloom later than those growing on a south and west exposure where the sun heats the soil and air early in the day and maintains a high temperature until evening. A shelter belt of trees on the south and west of an orchard has much the same effect on the matter of controlling the growth of vegetation early in the spring, also sun-scald that always destroys many trees in the orchard.

Give the fruit-garden and orchard as good care in spring and summer as you would if it were bearing a profitable crop. Cultivate where necessary, and, in every instance, keep the weeds and grass under control. A neglected fruit-garden or orchard is a menace rather than a benefit to any farmstead.—A. K. Bush.



Note the proper way to plant and prune a Rose bush.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A vigorous plant, and a good bloomer. **Dorothy Perkins.** Similar to Crimson Rambler, but pink instead of red. A strong climbing Rose, free bloomer, with often fifty to sixty blooms on a small branch. One would not think of cutting a single bloom, but rather a full bouquet on one stem.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. One of the very finest Climbing Roses. Flowers dainty flesh-pink. A strong grower, with shiny bronze-green foliage and crimson thorns.

Evergreen Gem. Handsome flowers of buff color, changing to creamy white. Creeper. **EXCELSA.** Rambler. Free grower with rich glossy green foliage and great clusters of crimson blooms. One of the best climbers.

Gardenia. Buds are pointed, showing first a deep golden yellow, changing to pale yellow on opening; flowers semi-double. **Hiawatha.** Single flowers, borne in clusters; glowing deep ruby-crimson, with a clear white eye. Foliage glossy. Excellent climber.

Lady Gay. Cerise-pink flowers borne in clusters. Flowers make a wonderful contrast with the glossy green foliage. **Lævigata.** The famous Cherokee Rose of California. Flowers exceptionally large, pure white, with golden yellow anthers.

MARECHAL NIEL. T. Golden yellow, lovely buds; most popular Rose in the South. **Mrs. Robert Peary** (Climbing Empress). This is the first white, climbing everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the bush Empress; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. The chief red climber. A real gem, and perfectly hardy. **REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.** T. Red; full; well formed; a fine Rose. **Silver Moon.** A new variety with extra-large single flowers borne on long stems. Silvery white, with many golden yellow stamens.

Wichuraiana. Foliage evergreen. Flowers single, pure white, borne in July and August. **White Banksia.** Small, double, pure white flowers borne in clusters; true violet fragrance. Vigorous grower and very desirable.

Yellow Banksia. Sulphur-yellow blooms; typical violet fragrance.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ARUNDO donax. **Giant Reed.** Very tall-growing, the canes of this plant often attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. Effective at the waterside.

BAMBOOSA verticillata. Canes striped yellow; 15 to 20 feet. Makes fine clumps; very hardy.

BAMBUSA Metake. A handsome evergreen Bamboo with large, deep green foliage. Very effective on banks of streams. 6 to 10 feet.

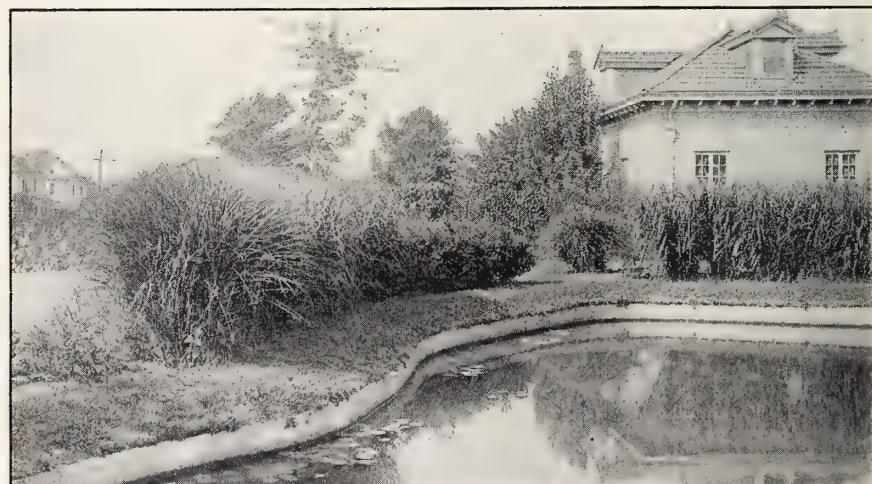
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. **Plume Grass; Hardy Pampas.** Narrow green leaves; immense showy plumes. About 10 feet.

GYNERIUM Argenteum. **Pampas Grass.** One of the most effective. Its silvery plumes are produced on stems 8 to 10 feet high. Well established plants can remain in the open ground if protected.

MISCANTHUS sinensis. **Narrow-leaved Eulalia.** Very ornamental, long, narrow leaves, striped green, white, and often yellow. 6 to 7 feet.

sinensis zebrinus (Eulalia). **Zebra Grass.** The long blades are marked with yellow bands across the leaf. 6 to 7 feet.

PENNISETUM japonicum. Foliage narrow, bright green; cylindrical flower-heads, tinged with bronze-purple.



Ornamental Grasses separate the pool and lawn on the grounds of Mr. E. Sternberger



Bonum Apples

Fruits for Southern Homes

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES

Ripening time given below refers to central-western North Carolina. In Virginia the season will be a week later; in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, a week earlier; and about two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi. The summer varieties are arranged about in the order of their ripening; this will be very helpful when making your selection of trees.

MAY. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; prolific, hardy, and very popular on account of its earliness.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow; rich, sprightly flavor. June.

RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red; flesh tender, mild, subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating Apple.

RED ASTRACHAN. Rather large, roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. A good cooking and market variety. Tree strong, hardy. June.

ECKEL. The best summer sweet Apple and the most beautiful. Size large; color solid red; quality sweet and good. July to early August.

SUMMER BANANA. Size medium; color yellow, covered with stripes and splashes of light red and pink; quality fine, with a decided banana flavor.

HORSE. Large, oblate conical; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

TUCKER. Originated in the South, and introduced by us a few years ago. Begins to ripen in June and continues all through the summer. Quality very good, especially for cooking. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Tucker is really the nicest everbearing Apple we have ever seen.

AUTUMN APPLES

BONUM. Medium, roundish oblate; red, sprinkled with white on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and of very fine quality. Early winter in western North Carolina.

BUCKINGHAM. Very large, oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. September and October.

Delicious is a fall Apple in the coastal section.

WINTER APPLES

BLACK TWIG (Paragon; Arkansas Mammoth Black). Large, roundish; dark mottled red; fine-grained, subacid. Tree strong and an abundant bearer. One of the best.

DELICIOUS. Considered by many to be the finest winter Apple in the world. Large; almost covered with dark red; truly delicious—sweet, aromatic, slightly acid; fine-grained and juicy. Prolific bearer and a fair keeper. Late fall along the coast.

Limbertwig. Red. Succeeds well in Wilkes and adjoining counties, North Carolina and in Patrick and adjoining counties, Virginia. Medium, roundish; dull red; good keeper.

Roxbury (Boston Russet). Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good subacid flavor. October to December.

Apples on the Farm

Every farm should have at least a small Apple orchard. Even if fruit is not grown for market, there should be at least six or seven varieties to provide Apples for different seasons and varying purposes. If a good selection of varieties is made, fresh Apples may be had the greater part of the year. Some varieties produce fruit in June; others in summer and fall; while the winter sorts hold their flavor and goodness until late in the spring.

Apple trees will make a good growth almost anywhere, but good drainage is essential, and the trees should not be planted in soil so poor that it will not produce good crops of corn or cotton.

In arranging this catalogue, we have subdivided the varieties according to the order of ripening; in some instances, several varieties ripen at about the same time. Another list shows groups for different sections of North Carolina. Some are adapted to the southern part of the state; others only to the Piedmont district; while still others are at home only in the northeastern and northwestern parts of the state. For this reason, we have given a separate list which contains our recommendations of varieties for these separate sections.

All the trees are strictly up to the Lindley standard in every respect. We have taken exceptional pains to cover all varieties adapted to each section carefully so they may make strong, fast growth when transplanted from our nursery to our customers' orchards. We take every precaution to cover different varieties and to be sure that every tree is true to name. Our experience in growing Apple trees covers many years, and because of this we believe that Lindley specimens are as good, or better, than you can get elsewhere at any price.

WINTER APPLES FOR SPECIAL LOCALITIES

We have planned the following list as an aid to those who may be in doubt about selecting the best varieties. Although the list refers to different sections of North Carolina, the same rule can be applied to other southern states. We shall be glad to help you make up your list if requested.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Shockley, Stayman, Winesap, Yates, York Imperial.

MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA, or PIEDMONT

Mammoth Black Twig (Ark.), Roxbury Russet, Shockley, Stayman, Winesap, Yates, York Imperial.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE MOUNTAINS

Delicious, Limbertwig, Mammoth Black Twig (Ark.), Stayman, Winesap, York Imperial.

Apples from June to October

Early, midsummer and fall Apples, ripening in succession from June to October. There are many other good varieties.

May, Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Eckel, SUMMER BANANA, Horse, BONUM, Buckingham, DELICIOUS (Winter Apple in the mountains).

Peaches That Will Fit the Home-Garden

Peaches seem to be "the fruit" of the South, producing greater profits each year than all other stone-fruits combined, and being best adapted to our southern conditions. The demand for the fruit is consistently good.

Most garden plots have room for a dozen or more trees, and few indeed are the home grounds where three or four Peach trees cannot be used to advantage. Caring for the trees takes but little time—cultivation in early spring, about three sprayings, and two or three hunts for borers is about all that is needed.

So great are the number of varieties and so wide the difference in the time of ripening that it is possible to have Peaches from May until October in normal seasons. This is a good point to remember when ordering trees; be sure to select varieties which ripen at different times, then you will have Peaches available for six months or more.

Every Lindley Peach tree is healthy in root, in bud, and in trunk. We observe every precaution to have varieties true to name, to obtain buds from healthy trees and seeds only from locations where "yellows" are unknown. Lindley trees make a strong growth after transplanting and start to bear without needless delay.



WINTER APPLES, continued

Shockley. Medium; round; greenish yellow and red; quality good. December to April.
STAYMAN (Stayman Winesap). Medium to large; yellow and red, with dots; tender, juicy, subacid; quality best; good keeper. One of the most popular Apples and deservedly so.

WINESAP. Medium, roundish; red; on yellow; fine, crisp, highly flavored. A good old Apple that can't be beaten. Does well everywhere in this section.

Yates. Small winter Apple; juicy and extra-fine flavor; prolific bearer. Keeps well through the winter. Succeeds all through the cotton-belt and the Piedmont sections.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter). Large, nearly round, often oblique; whitish, shaded with crimson; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, subacid. Does well almost everywhere. Midwinter.

CRAB-APPLES

Florence. Medium, oblong; striped red and yellow; very beautiful.

Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian. Excellent for pickling and preserving.

FRESH PEACHES FOR SIX MONTHS

MAY PEACHES

MAYFLOWER. The earliest Peach; the latest to bloom. Fruit medium, slightly oblong and pointed; red all over; juicy and good. The beautiful solid red of the Mayflower makes it sell well on the markets. On account of blooming later than most varieties, thus rarely getting killed by late spring frosts, it sets too much fruit, and in order to keep it from overbearing and to have large fruit, it is **very necessary** to thin this variety. Last week in May. Semi-cling.

JUNE PEACHES

ARP (Arp Beauty). One of the best early Peaches, valuable for home, orchard and market. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellow and quality good. Ripens with Greensboro. Excellent shipper, making it a particularly good commercial sort. Semi-cling.

Greensboro. Fruit large, well colored; flesh white and juicy. A heavy bearer. Semi-cling. Freestone when fully ripe.

JULY PEACHES

CARMAN. Large; well colored. Bears well; good shipper. Early July. Semi-cling.

Camellia. Similar to, and ripens with, Carman; better quality. Semi-cling.

J. H. Hale. Freestone. Medium; flesh yellow, fine quality, very melting and rich flavor. Early August.

HILEY (Early Belle). A seedling of Belle of Georgia, but ten days earlier. Rich creamy white, with fine blush. Good market sort. Freestone.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Fruit large and showy; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Prolific bearer. July 25 to 30. Free.

Early Elberta. Golden yellow, blending into red. Quality better than Elberta. Ripens ten days earlier. One of the best bearers.

Preston. Large; similar in appearance to Chinese Cling; higher colored but more hardy and a better grower; ripens just after that variety; best quality. Cling.

AUGUST PEACHES

Stump. Large, nearly round; color blushed-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches. Ripens late July and early August. Freestone.

ELBERTA. Large; golden yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree prolific; strong grower. Hardy; apparently free from rot. In quality, quantity, and profits, the Elberta is one of the greatest market Peaches. August. Freestone.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor; one of the most desirable clingstones. Middle of August.

Indian Blood. The genuine old-fashioned Indian. Cling.

AUGBERT. An "August Elberta." Fruit large, handsome; superb quality; freestone. Tree very productive; fruit ships well. Ripens two to four weeks later than Elberta. Seedling of Elberta, crossed with Salway. Trade-marked. August 20 to 30.

Tippecanoe. Large; yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it is the Peach par excellence. August 20. Cling.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES

Heath. Large; white; rich, juicy. Ripens first half of September. Cling.

SALWAY. Large; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson-yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. High in quality. September. Free.

Eaton (Eaton's Gold). Medium; yellow; with a peculiarly fine apricot flavor. The finest yellow cling for the last half of September. Especially good for sweet pickles. Cling.



All of Lindley's Rose plants are field-grown and include only the varieties specially suited to southern conditions.
A comprehensive list of such Roses will be found on pages 24, 25, and 26



An orchard of selected varieties of apples will grow into the most valuable part of a southern farm. Nor will apples be less valuable in the home garden



Augbert Peaches ripen a little later than Elberta and are equally good

OCTOBER PEACHES

GLADSTONE. Large, roundish; flesh light yellow, rich, melting juicy, not inclined to toughness, as are other October cling Peaches; skin light yellow, overlaid on one side with splashes of crimson; prolific. Seeds small, cling.

DWARF PEACHES

We can supply in limited quantities Van Buren's Golden Dwarf and Sleeper's Dwarf

PEACHES FOR THE SOUTH

There may be other good Peaches, but this selected and recommended list is hard to beat. Given in order of ripening.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| Mayflower | Carman | Belle | Eaton |
| Arp | Hiley | Elberta | Gladstone |
| Greensboro | Early Elberta | Augbert | |

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Okame. Dark red; showy; flesh yellow, few seeds, rather astringent.

Triumph. Good quality; yellow; very productive.

Tane-Nashi. Large, conical; light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh astringent until fully ripe.

Yemon. Bright yellow; generally seedless; good. Large and smooth.

PEARS SUMMER PEARS

KOONCE. The best very early Pear. Ripens a week before the Early Harvest. Medium to large size; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at the core. Very productive; handsome and vigorous.

SECKEL. Small, short; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting; extra-fine quality. August.

Bartlett. Large; yellow; rich, juicy, fine-grained, tender and melting. Early August

AUTUMN PEARS

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, short Pear-form; pale green and brown; very juicy, rich. Best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

ORIENTAL STRAIN OF PEARS

The most reliable class of Pears for the South. Good growers and productive.

Le Conte. Fruit large and fair quality. Young and very prolific bearer; tree very hardy. Its beautiful fruit and foliage make it decidedly ornamental as well. September.

Pears

In some sections of the United States Pears come next to apples in popularity. They are produced in greater quantities than apples, require less attention, and seem to be less subject to disease.

Pears prefer a clay soil, but will succeed almost as well in loam, sand, or gravel. Their only demand is that the soil should be well drained.

First-class specimens, paper-wrapped, and packed in boxes, bring a splendid price in the high-class markets, and make a good profit for the orchard owner. One important point is your location with regard to your market. If you are some distance from a large market, it will probably be wise to sell the fruit near home.

On the other hand, if you enjoy good shipping facilities, you can dispose of your fruit at more distant points and receive a good price for it, provided it will stand shipment. You can find varieties in our list that will meet the demands of any location.

We know that each one of our Pear trees has received proper care, and that it has made a strong, healthy growth up to the time it left the nursery. We have subdivided the varieties according to their order of ripening, and would advise you to consult this list carefully when making your plan for an orchard. Standard Pear trees should be planted 20 feet apart.

Put the fertilizer where the roots can get it: at the ends of the limbs where the rain and sunshine reach the ground. Fertilizer around the tree trunk is lost.

Gathering and Ripening Pears

Pears must be gathered and ripened in the house; otherwise they lack the proper flavor. Commence to gather as soon as the early specimens show signs of ripening, leaving on the trees those not yet developed, and gather later. Keep the fruit in clean boxes or drawers until ripe. If you wish to retard the ripening, keep the fruit in a cool place. Do not pull it where there is much heat, as it will shrivel.



Elberta Peach

Plums or Damsons

No fruit tree of any kind is more prolific than the Plum. The trees produce far more fruit each year than they can successfully carry to ripening, and for this reason a "short" Plum crop is practically unknown. Usually, the fruits must be thinned out or their weight will break the branches.

Plum trees are ideal for the chicken-yard; they provide shade and the fowls help to destroy the Plum curculio, which is the only insect pest of any importance. Plum trees are likewise suitable for planting along fence-rows and in the fence-corners where the plow doesn't reach. They never become very large, but can be depended upon to produce great crops anywhere.

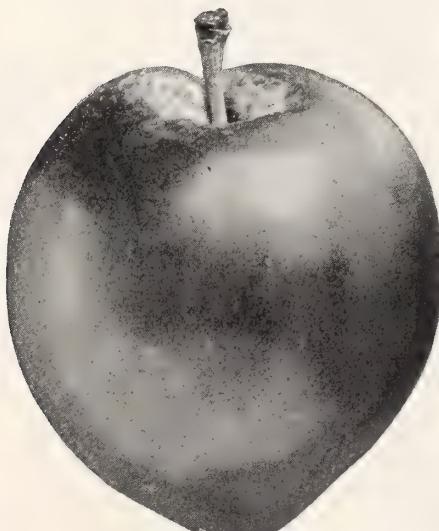
Most of the varieties are suited to soil of any kind—in fact, almost any soil and climatic conditions will produce good Plums.

Varieties and Classes of Plums

The Plums in our list are divided into three classes: Japanese varieties and Hybrids; Chickasaw; and European varieties and their seedlings. Far ahead are the Japanese varieties in the South; they are far superior to all other sorts. Nineteenths of the Plum trees we sell are the Japanese varieties. We have grown and experimented with every one that we have been able to obtain, and we feel quite certain that the sorts in our list are better suited to southern conditions than any others which are procurable.

Japanese Plums are just the thing for the farm orchard; they bear early and, if given some cultivation and fertilization, will supply small crops the second year after planting. The third or fourth years, and thereafter, they will produce freely.

For the South we highly recommend Japanese Plums. They bear more good fruit than any other tree, and can be depended upon to produce good crops for years and years.



Red June Plum



Seckel Pears. See page 29

WINTER PEARS

GARBER. As hardy as the Le Conte or Kieffer, and of same class. In growth and appearance much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and is of better quality.

KIEFFER. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large; very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when fully ripened. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be. The tree is a rapid grower and very hardy. The fruit ripens late and is a better eating Pear when pulled and laid away for several weeks. Under the right conditions it can be kept until Christmas, but the best thing about it is its canning, cooking, and preserving qualities. It is superior for this purpose to all others.

Magnolia. Origin southern Georgia. Large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality medium. Three or four weeks later than Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower. If you are looking for quick results, plant Magnolia.

PLUMS AND DAMSONS

JAPANESE PLUMS AND THEIR CROSSES

In the order of ripening

RED JUNE. Early, ripens with early peaches; medium to large; enormous bearer; color red all over; fruit pointed; flesh yellow and very fine in quality. Extensively planted for domestic use and for shipping to markets within a reasonable distance.

ABUNDANCE. Medium, roundish; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a blush; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quality superb. First week in July.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and very prolific. Last half of July.

White Kelsey. Size and shape of old Kelsey; creamy color; delicious flavor; no rot. Last of July.

Wickson. Very large; glowing carmine; flesh firm, sugary and delicious. The largest of its class and the best keeper. Mid-August.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES OF PLUMS

Wild Goose. The best of the Chickasaw group. Large; red. Well known.

Purple Damson. The old standard for preserving.

Shropshire Damson. Dark purple; juicy; larger than the common Purple Damson.

APRICOTS

One of the best of fruits and highly prized. Where it can be grown there is no fruit of better quality. Unfortunately, the blooms come early and are often killed by late spring frosts. In favored localities it should be freely planted.

NECTARINES

Early Violet. A delicious variety of fine flavor. White, with reddish cheek. Will grow in sections where peaches succeed.

✓ **Grady.** In size, almost equal to Elberta peach; quality very fine; color light red on yellow ground. August.



Just an ordinary bearing branch of the Richmond Cherry. Great producer, isn't it?

SWEET AND SOUR CHERRIES

Cherries are the real "home fruits," and no garden is complete without three or four trees, which will bear from mid-May to July.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS. Sweet Cherries

Bing. Fruit large, dark brown or black; one of the most delicious sweet Cherries; is considered one of the most profitable. Tree hardy and vigorous. Late.

Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black. A splendid Cherry for eating fresh. Ripe middle of May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow. Middle of May.

DUKES AND MORELLOS. Sour Cherries

May Duke. Rather large; dark red; one of the best of the Duke class. Downing in "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," says this variety "when ripe is perhaps the richest of the subacid cherries." May 20.

Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Larger and about ten days later than Early Richmond.

QUINCES

Very desirable for canning and preserving. The addition of one quart of Quinces to four parts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. The tree thrives well on ordinary soil, but it should not be wet or soggy. Rich soil will insure finer fruit.

Champion. Bears freely; fruit large.

Orange. Bright golden yellow; quite large.

FIGS

In this location the Fig does well, with the proper protection against the cold in winter. The south side of a wall or building is best. The Brown Turkey is the most reliable bearer here. Farther south, all varieties do well. Figs are fine for preserves; and are considered a healthful fruit when served fresh.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalk; ribs few in number; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent quality. It is very hardy and desirable.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped, ribbed; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom about half way up from the neck; stem short, stout; flesh whitish, shaded to rose-color at center; firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality.

MULBERRIES

The tree is splendid for shade; no better fruit is known for swine and chickens than the Mulberry. During the long fruiting period, pigs and chickens need little other food. Near cherry trees and on strawberry plantations they attract birds away from these fruits.

Black English. Hardy and prolific. The best.

Profitable Cherry Orchards

Cherry orchards may become the source of a profitable income if the crops are properly handled. To begin with, the trees should receive good cultivation from early spring to July; then a cover-crop of soybeans or cowpeas should be sown and permitted to grow for the remainder of the season, thus serving as a protection to the tree roots during the winter. Cherry trees prefer gravel soil, probably because of its perfect drainage. However, they will do well in any well-drained soil. Never plant them in wet or soggy ground.

Almost as important as the care of the trees is the care of the fruits. Cherries will bring excellent returns if they are carefully packed in fancy containers. If you are in a position to ship your fruit to a nearby market, you will find that the returns from Cherries exceed those from most other fruit crops.

Cherry trees are every bit as good as plum trees for planting in odd spots. They can be pruned to a small size and kept to any height that is desired. Even on front and side lawns and city lots, the Cherry tree is just as effective as many trees which are planted for their ornamental value alone. Their form is excellent; they produce large quantities of bloom early in the spring; and never drop enough fruit to make the lawn messy.

We have divided Cherries into two classes: "The Hearts and Bigarreaus," or sweet Cherries, and the "Dukes and Morellos," or sour Cherries. The sour varieties are best for canning and preserving—and pie. Sweet Cherries make a much stronger growth than the sour sorts which seldom become more than 15 to 20 feet high.

Throughout the Piedmont district and the mountain sections, the sweet sorts are very successful; in the lowlands and cotton-belt, they are not considered profitable. The sour Cherries indicate the same preferences, but not to such a degree. They will succeed moderately in the cotton-belt.



Branch of Mulberries

It's not a Farm without Fruit

When we recall the old days back on the farm, you and I, what is it that stands out most vividly in our memory?

First, perhaps, might come the "old swimmin'-hole" which James Whitcomb Riley immortalized in his poem.

But after that would come, with most of us, I am sure, the hours we spent in the shade of the old apple tree. Not only because the apple orchard was the best place on the farm to play in, but because the old farm produced nothing that could be eaten that was quite so delicious as its fruits—sometimes sweeter, it must be confessed, because they were stolen!

But even when we did not have to "hook" them, they were good—apple-pies, apple-dumplings, baked apples, with yellow Jersey cream; and, during the winter months, the old apple barrel down in the cellar, which, as it got toward the bottom, you had to stand on your head to rifle, and be darn careful not to tear your shirt or pants in the process! And then, way late in the spring, the last long-cherished russets.... It certainly does make a fellow's mouth water to think of all the kinds of good eats that used to come out of that old apple orchard.



Thomas Grapes

GRAPES

It is a pity that Grapes are not more generally grown in the fruit-gardens of America. The vines need little care other than pruning, and this is by no means difficult. Of course a trellis is desirable, but not absolutely necessary, for the vines may be trained on a fence, over a pergola, or even made to provide shade for a rear porch or veranda. When we consider the small amount of labor required to produce a large supply of this luscious fruit we say, "Plant Grape-vines."

The varieties in this list begin to ripen in July and continue to ripen in the order given.

Moore's Early. Black, with blue bloom. Bunches are of medium size, but the berries are very large and round; quality is exceptionally good. Early.

Campbell's Early. Black. Clusters and berries large; flavor quite sweet and rich. A good keeper and one of the best early varieties.

Winchell (Green Mountain). White. The bunches are large and well filled with berries of medium size. Early.

Lutie. Brownish red. For southern home use and local markets, this variety is unsurpassed. Bunches and berries large, with an abundance of sugary juice. Early.

Brighton. Coppery red. Large bunches, packed full of large and extra-fine berries. Strong-growing and extremely productive vines. Early.

Delaware. Red. The bunches and berries are small, but the sweetness and flavor surpass many of the larger sorts.

Diamond. Yellowish white, tinted with yellow when ripe. Large bunches; berries set close together on a long stem. Vines are hardy, vigorous, and produce abundantly.

Niagara. White; the standard market sort of this color. Bunches medium size, bearing many large berries. Vines strong, healthy and bear fruit in midseason.

Concord. Dark purple or black. A popular sort; extra-large bunches and berries. Vines will grow almost anywhere and produce an abundance of fruit. Midseason.

Worden. Black. A thrifty and vigorous vine, producing large, handsome bunches packed full of sweet berries. Midseason.

Catawba. Coppery red. Large, loose bunches of good-sized berries. Flavor sweet and rich. Late.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE TYPE OF GRAPES

(Scuppernong Family)

A varied species in the South, rarely failing to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. The vine seems to be free from all diseases and does not require so much cultivation as other types of Grapes; even with little care you may expect to secure an extra-large crop of fruit, but it will pay to prune properly.

It is advisable to plant a male vine in conjunction with others of this class, unless there are wild Scuppernong vines growing nearby. The plants should be set about 20 feet apart and trained on a three-wire trellis, using the six-arm renewal system. Vines must be pruned each season. Write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 709, "Muscadine Grapes," which gives full information and culture for this class. The varieties in the following list are arranged in the order of ripening.

Eden. Black. Berries medium size, somewhat acid in flavor. Begin to bear when quite small and produce unusually large crops. Earliest of the Muscadine Grapes.

Memory. Jet-black. Berries are very large, produced in good-sized clusters; fruit is juicy, tender, with a good percentage of sugar.

Thomas. Dark reddish purple. Fruit is sweet and tender and the quality seems to surpass all other varieties of the Muscadine class. This variety has been carefully tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is recommended by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture as the best all-round black Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Bunches bear from eight to ten unusually large bronze berries; the fruit is pulpy, of sweet flavor and good quality. Vines are prolific and free from disease.

Mish. Black. Medium-sized berries which are delicious, rich, and of splendid flavor.

James. Black. The berries are probably the largest of this class, frequently measuring 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

Flowers. Black. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are of delicious sweet flavor. Ripe about October 1, approximately a month later than Scuppernong.

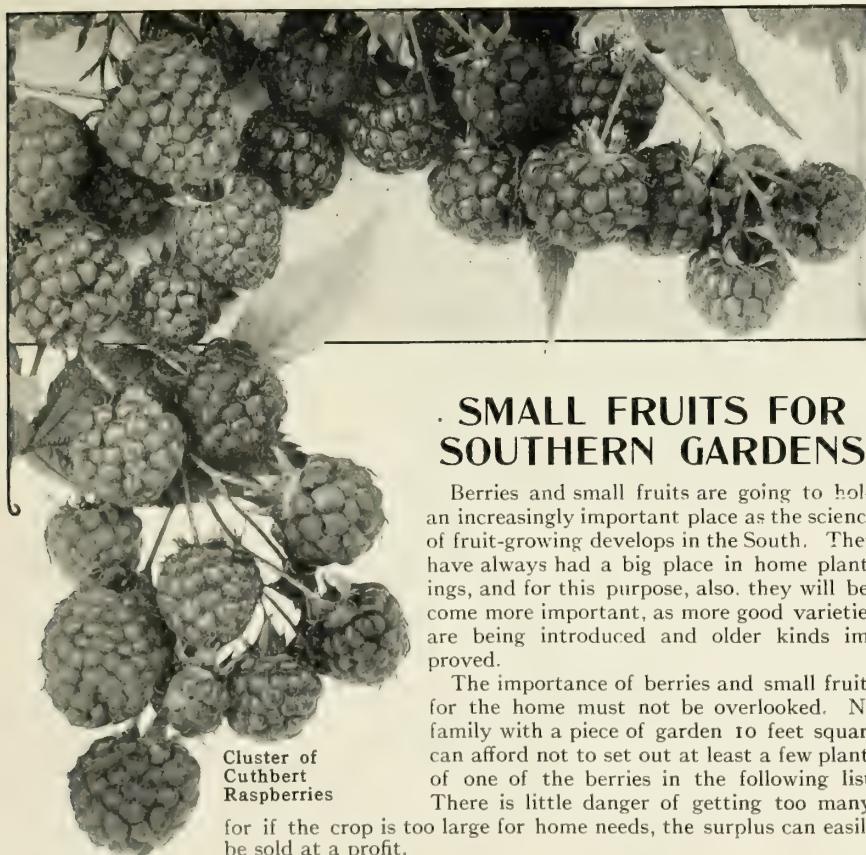
ASPARAGUS

Every home-garden should have at least a row of Asparagus; a few hundred roots will supply an ordinary family.

We offer two varieties which we have found to be the leaders, both for home use and market: **Palmetto** and **Conover's Colossal**.

RHUBARB (Pie-Plant)

The crisp, juicy stalks of Rhubarb, with their peculiar acid flavor, are the first things that are ready in the spring for stewing and making pies and tarts. Requires partial shade in the South.



Cluster of
Cuthbert
Raspberries

SMALL FRUITS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

Berries and small fruits are going to hold an increasingly important place as the science of fruit-growing develops in the South. They have always had a big place in home plantings, and for this purpose, also, they will become more important, as more good varieties are being introduced and older kinds improved.

The importance of berries and small fruits for the home must not be overlooked. No family with a piece of garden 10 feet square can afford not to set out at least a few plants of one of the berries in the following list.

There is little danger of getting too many, for if the crop is too large for home needs, the surplus can easily be sold at a profit.

RASPBERRIES

This really valuable fruit follows the strawberry in the spring, and lasts over a period of three weeks or more. It is easy to grow, valuable for home use and local market. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. After bearing season is over, cut out all old canes and keep clean.

ST. REGIS. Red. Everbearing when kept in a growing condition. Will grow almost anywhere, and is suited with sand, clay, or loam. Plants set one season ought to bear a fair crop the next.

CUTHBERT. Red. Most reliable red variety for the South. Plants vigorous and productive. Fruit large, firm, and sweet.



Lucretia Dewberries (much reduced)

Miller Red. Red. A new variety, valuable in some sections, but not equal to the Cuthbert here.

GREGG. Black. The oldest black variety, and the most generally known. Strong grower, good bearer, and altogether a profitable sort.

Cumberland. Black. The best black. We have fruited this variety; it is early, productive and has a long season. Size large; good quality.

Golden Queen. Yellow. The best yellow; a beauty. Bears large crops, even though not given the highest cultivation. Plant a few of this variety with the others.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. The best variety. Large and prolific; valuable for home and market. Superior to the blackberry, and larger. Easily cultivated. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows.

It's Not a Farm without Fruit, continued

Of course, apples weren't the only thing; pears, peaches, cherries, plums—not only right off the trees, but all through the winter months, from the jars and jars and jars that used to line the cellar shelves. No wonder our city cousins used to like to get back out to the old farm every chance they could!

Where Has the Fruit Gone?

With all these good things to be had, why is it that not as many farms have as many kinds of fruit as they used to?

Well, there are several reasons, but the two biggest are probably these: First, because a number of new insects and diseases, which we didn't use to have in the good old days, put in their appearance and destroyed a great many of the old trees and made it more difficult to grow new ones to replace them. Secondly, for a while we kind of went crazy over "specialized" farming—got the idea that if we could only grow enough of one thing, we could buy everything else in the world we needed.

But those two reasons no longer hold good. With the new methods of disease control which have been worked out, and modern equipment for spraying and dusting, and with the healthier, finer varieties which we have, it is now possible to grow finer fruit than has ever been grown before in the world.

In the second place, experience has proved, as shown by countless Government investigations, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, well-balanced, diversified farming is more profitable than over-specialized farming. Many "dirt" farmers have found that out, to their own bitter experience, after trying to follow the advice of the theorist who preached specialization.



Inter-crop in orchard row

How the Young Orchard Helps Pay Its Own Way

In addition to the small cash outlay required to start an orchard, there is the possibility of making it pay its own way from the start by putting other crops between the trees.

This is the best plan to follow, because it means the best kind of culture for the orchard during the first few years of growth, so as to make strong, sturdy trees for big crops in the future.

Of course, in growing any of these intercrops it is essential to use manure or fertilizer enough to produce a good intercrop and to leave plenty of nourishment for the fruit trees.

From this you can see that the wide-awake farmer will not have to "lose" the use of his ground for even one year while he is waiting for his orchard to come on. And trees that are well cared for from the start will come into bearing at an early age; peach-trees, three to four years after planting, and apples, about twice as long, although some of the new varieties, such as Yellow Transparent, often bear a considerable crop within three or four years after planting.

The Cash Investment Is Surprisingly Small

There is probably no other farm investment that can be made where so big a future return can be reasonably counted upon as the original investment required for an orchard.

The farmer who already has his equipment of teams, plows, harrows, and so forth, need lay out very little actual cash to start a good-sized orchard.

Peach trees, with good care, can yield a crop that will bring in some cash the third year—and apples, according to varieties and conditions, require five to nine years. The fact that returns are not more immediate is an advantage rather than a drawback, because if a crop could be obtained from a new planting the first or second season, too many people would rush into fruit.



Fruit tree properly pruned



Blackberries



Fay's Currant



Gooseberries

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch the canes back when 4 feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest; berry of medium size and good quality; prolific. **Erie.** Very productive; berries large, coal-black, and solid; a good keeper.

Eldorado. Vines vigorous and productive. Berries jet-black, borne in large clusters; sweet and pleasant. Good keeper and shipper.

Lovett. One of the best we have tested. Large, jet-black and very prolific.

Wilson. An old standard variety. Large, productive, ripening its fruit early and maturing the crop in a short time, making it valuable for market.

CURRENTS

Prune Currant bushes sparingly, as they bear on one-year-old wood.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best reds, and more largely planted than any other variety. When properly grown, this is a decidedly productive sort.

Black Naples. Valuable for jellies and jams; has a musky odor.

White Grape. The best white. Berries large; very productive; less acid than the reds.

Pomona. Very profitable, heavy bearer; clear bright red; splendid quality, with very few seeds. Hangs well after ripening.

GOOSEBERRIES

As they bear on year-old wood, they should be pruned sparingly.

Houghton's Seedling, pale red; **Red Jacket,** deep red; **Downing,** large, red; **Smith's White.**

STRAWBERRIES

In our latitude, early Strawberries ripen in April—the first of the small fruits. By planting a selection from the varieties given below, a succession can be had for a month. Strawberries are a sure crop, either on the first or second blooming.

The following varieties, the best for home and market, are named in the order of their ripening:

Missionary. The best early market sort we have tried. We recommend it above all other early berries.

Lady Thompson. Midseason. Succeeds well throughout the country. Color, quality and plant all good.

Lupton. One of the largest and most handsome berries.

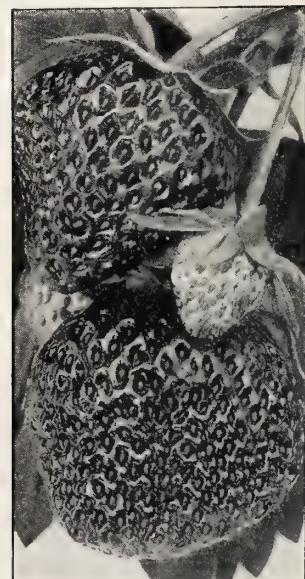
The plant is a vigorous grower and produces strong, healthy foliage. The berries are uniformly large, bright red, with a large green cap which makes them doubly attractive. Berries firm and carry well.

KLONDIKE. One of the best commercial sorts and equally popular for the home plot. The berries are firm, perfectly formed, of medium size, ripen early, and can be shipped for hundreds of miles in perfect condition.

GREENSBORO FAVORITE. Medium size; deep, rich red. Large as Lady Thompson, more prolific, bears ten days longer. Plants strong, deeply rooted, bearing well in dry weather. Our leader.

Gandy. Large, firm, prolific. Best late variety.

PROGRESSIVE. The best everbearer. We have tried this to our entire satisfaction and put our O. K. on it. The quality is fully as fine as that of any spring-fruiting variety. Not at all uncommon to find blossoms, green and ripe fruit on a plant at the same time.



Greensboro Favorite

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS

Alley. Nut medium size, good quality. Tree a rapid grower, a young and prolific bearer.
Frotscher. Large; forty-five to fifty to the pound; shell very thin, but rather poor in quality. Good grower; bears early.

Indiana. Originated about twenty miles north of Vincennes, Ind. Medium, remarkably thin shell, and is well filled with a kernel of excellent quality. The flavor somewhat resembles that of a shell-bark. We consider this variety by far the most hardy Pecan now being propagated and especially recommend it for the northern edge of the Pecan belt.

Money-Maker. Size medium; kernel plump; quality very good; ripens very early. A strong, healthy, vigorous-growing tree and very prolific bearer.

Pabst. The color of the shell is dull gray splashed with black. The kernel is plump, bright yellow and enclosed in a shell of medium thickness.

Success. Is an inch and a half or more in length and about an inch thick; light yellow with brown splashes. The kernel is large, completely filling the shell and light yellow in color.

SCHLEY. There is no better nut grown than the Schley Pecan. It is a good cropper and, although the crops are not quite so heavy as Money-Maker or Stuart, it invariably brings higher prices. Shell thin. Better plant Schley trees.

STUART. A large nut, averaging forty or fifty to the pound. The tree is strong, upright, and bears heavy crops of plump nuts. An excellent commercial variety.

WALNUTS (*Juglans*)

JAPANESE. Trees are healthy, vigorous and of rapid growth, inclined to make low spreading heads, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. The fruit is borne in great clusters, five- and six-year-old trees often producing from one-half to one bushel of nuts.

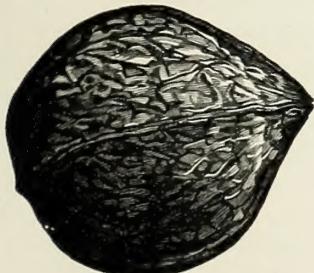
By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the shell readily parts and kernel can be extracted whole.

Sieboldii. Nuts medium size; thick shell; kernel sweet and good. A young and heavy bearer where it does well.

Cordiformis. Heart-shaped; thinner shell than Sieboldii.

BLACK WALNUTS. Common American. Valuable for timber and nuts.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, BUDED. The budded varieties are much superior. We offer only the best sorts.



Sieboldii Walnut

FILBERTS AND ALMONDS

FILBERTS (Hazelnut). Will grow on almost any soil, preferably a damp location

ALMONDS. Two varieties, hard shell and soft shell. Should be more largely planted

This Is Why Fruit Offers a Great Opportunity

Thousands of old orchards, whose owners did not properly protect them when the newer insects and diseases came along, have gone out of existence.

Young trees have not been planted rapidly enough to replace the old ones, largely because of the scarcity of farm labor, and also the scarcity of fruit trees themselves, during the war and the period immediately following.

The consumption of fruit in the United States is increasing steadily and all signs indicate that it will continue to do so.

A man who plants fruit today, in addition to all the considerations mentioned above, has another tremendous advantage to look forward to. Through the organization of co-operative marketing associations, the grower will be able to market his crops to much better advantage than was ever possible in the past.

Pecans

Within the last five years, more and more attention has been given to Pecans by orchardists. The reason is not very hard to find: Pecans are not subject to blight or insect pests; they do not require spraying; and only a little cultivation will be rewarded by excellent crops.

Good trees come into bearing and produce light crops the seventh or eighth year after planting, but cannot be counted upon for profitable returns until they are ten to twelve years old. For this reason, many growers use filler crops for the first eight years after the grove is started. Pecan trees should be planted 60 to 70 feet apart. This gives plenty of room for peach trees, strawberries, or vegetables; the cultivation these filler crops receive seems to be decidedly beneficial to the young grove.

In addition to their commercial use, Pecan trees are becoming more popular as shade trees, for both city and country dwellers feel that it is better to have a profitable crop of nuts in the fall than a large quantity of leaves to burn. The growth of the trees is shapely, the foliage is quite thick, therefore as a lawn tree they are as satisfactory as more common trees.

On the farm, Pecan trees can be used to shade the house or to plant in fence-corners, and along division-lines. No attention is required except to harvest the crop of nuts each fall, although an annual application of fertilizer produces good results.

No trees are so profitable as Pecans in the long run. Trees fifteen to sixteen years old probably bear \$50 worth of nuts; fully matured trees have been known to bring in from \$150 to \$200 worth of Pecans. The nuts sell anywhere from 75 cents to \$1.50 a pound, according to the size and the manner in which they are packed. The ordinary grove, from twelve to fifteen years old, will bring from \$200 to \$300 worth of nuts an acre each year.

The United States Department of Agriculture considers Pecan-growing of such importance that it has issued a number of bulletins on the subject. These are of considerable value to the commercial grower, as well as to the man who has only a few trees. You can get these by writing to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and also get some state bulletins by requesting them from your state experiment station.

Poultry and Fruit

Every poultry-yard should be partially shaded with trees, preferably fruit trees, for they will bear heavy crops of the finest specimens. The henry yard is an ideal place for any kind of fruit trees. The soil there is free from grass and weeds, requires no cultivation, is remarkably fertile and in every way adapted to promote the growth and welfare of the trees. If you plant fruit trees in your poultry-yard you make double use of the land. You grow a crop of fruit and a crop of poultry at the same time.

Every Farm Should Grow Fruit for Home Use

Your Uncle Sam has made very exhaustive studies of farm profits.

The results of his investigations, in all sections of the country, prove beyond any question that the profit shown by the individual farm depends largely on how much is grown for home consumption.

In other words, the farmer is his own best customer up to the extent of what his own family can use. If you stop to think a minute, the reason for this is plain. That reason is that we farmers sell at wholesale and buy at retail.

Despite this obvious fact, not one farm in fifty grows all the fruit that it could grow, profitably, for home use, for tree fruits may all be grown profitably for home use in practically every section of the country.

In addition to the tree fruits, there is every reason for having also plenty of the small fruits—grapes, currants, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries, certainly. And it is very little trouble to complete the list by adding dewberries, mulberries, gooseberries, and a quince tree or two, so as to have the whole range of fruits for table and for cellar shelves.

These things will make a difference of many times the small cost of the plants, in your annual winter store bill. They will bring health to the entire family, as any doctor will tell you.

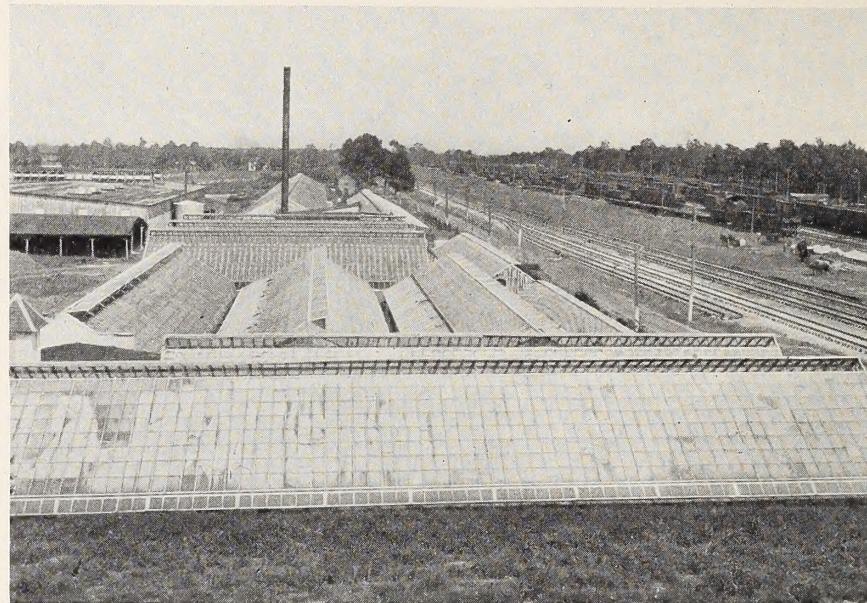
But more than that, any surplus you may have will find ready sale in your local market, or at the roadside automobile stand. Fresh, clean, firm berries and fruits always sell in preference to the bruised and under- or over-ripe stuff that is generally brought from a distance.

The few dollars required for a good list of small fruits will come back to you many times over, year after year.

A good wash to keep rabbits from gnawing fruit trees is a mixture of lime, carbolic-acid, and copperas. You can get the "makings" at the drugstore and we will tell you how to mix it.



Spraying



"Say it with flowers"

WE ARE always prepared to furnish Wedding Bouquets, Funeral Pieces, Baskets, and other floral designs, as well as loose bouquets of Carnations, Roses, Sweet Peas, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Violets, etc.

We employ skilled designers to decorate homes and churches for weddings, anniversaries, birthdays, and similar formal occasions.

Our cut-flower store is at Greensboro, N. C., where we have excellent mail and express service in all directions, and are able to make quick shipments.

All orders are given prompt attention, and we are careful to see that the flowers are delivered when wanted. We select only fresh-cut flowers to fill orders, and take great pains in packing so they will reach you in prime condition.

VAN. LINDLEY COMPANY

Florists

Greensboro

North Carolina

LINDLEY'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS SEED

We most heartily recommend this lawn grass mixture, which is a combination of fine-bladed, short-growing grasses that will produce in quickest time a satisfactory turf. It is the result of years of experiments in the South, where ordinary lawn grass mixtures seldom succeed. Our customers may purchase and sow this with full confidence that it will give them the best results. One pound will properly sow 300 square feet; 5 pounds, 2,000 square feet; 15 pounds, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; and 60 pounds, 1 acre. This quantity of seed will give a good lawn in most cases, but if the soil is inclined to be sandy or lacking in fertility it will be advisable to increase by about 25 per cent the quantities here given.

If you want further advice about lawn-making, landscape plans, or orchard planting, write us—we'll gladly help you.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Drainage is essential, but it is not always required artificially, for often natural drainage exists. The drainage of any soil can be improved by the use of lime. Lime tends to disintegrate clay and serves to greatly sweeten the soil. If you have a well-established soil, it would be well to give it a good application of lime in the spring or fall every three years. Use about a bushel to each 1,000 square feet, or 40 bushels to the acre.

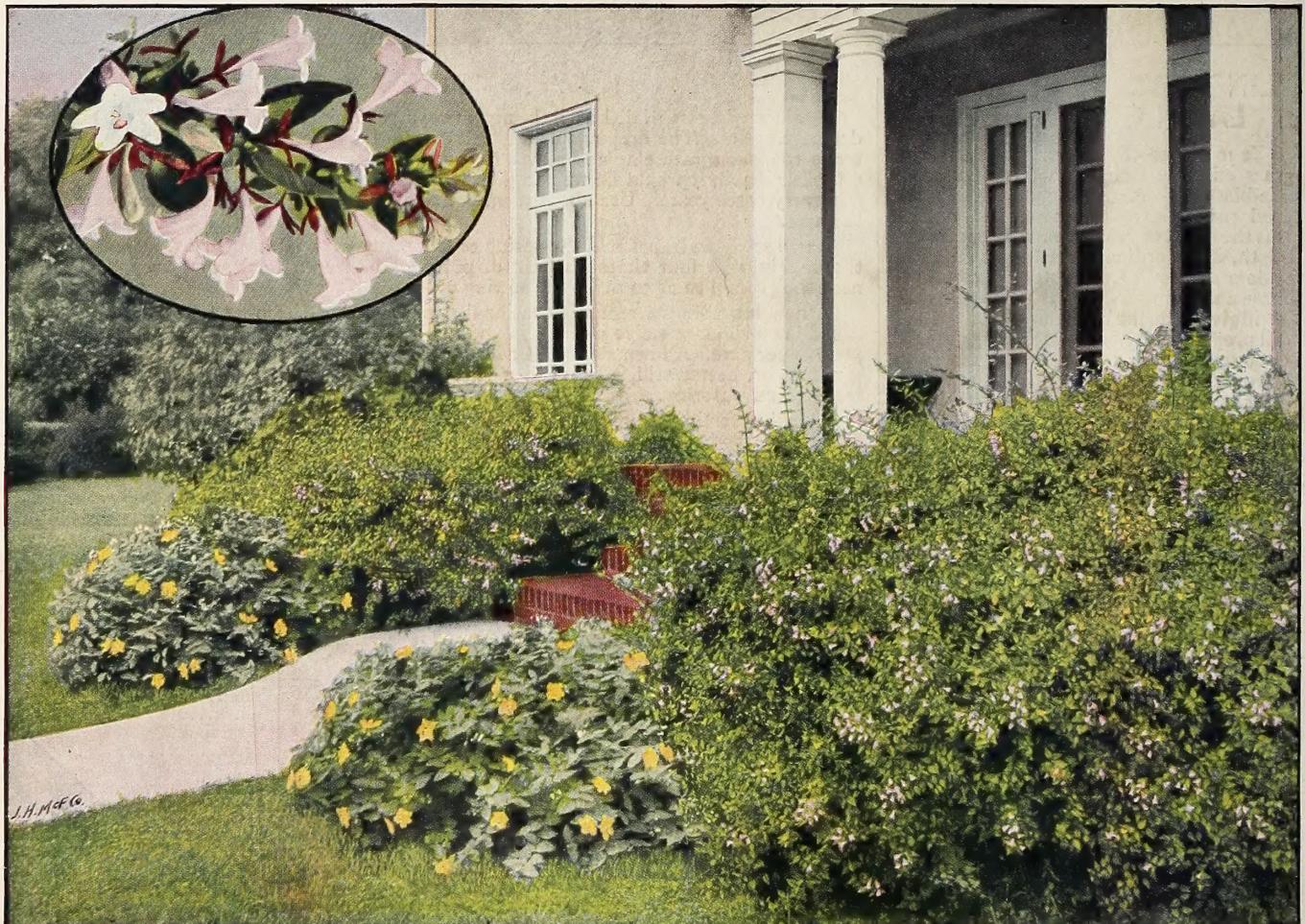
Lawn seed can be sown in the spring or from August to November 15. Mix the seed thoroughly with four times its bulk of pulverized sheep-manure, and keep the hand near the ground so as to make the sowing even.

A new lawn should receive occasional applications of sheep-manure, but an established lawn should receive each spring a dressing of sheep-manure, at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. A lawn should be rolled at least once every two weeks, except in hot weather, or, better still, after each mowing. Rolling is as indispensable to a lawn as feeding and watering.

Chemical fertilizers are likely to give quicker results than natural fertilizers, and the danger of introducing weed seeds is entirely avoided. Some of these prepared fertilizers are odorless, produce quick and lasting effects, and are less expensive than manures.

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Abelia grandiflora is well named, as really it is one of our grandest southern evergreen shrubs. Not only is the foliage beautiful, but from early summer until frost the plants are literally covered with pink flowers. For grouping about the house foundation or for large masses in the border, the Abelia is almost unsurpassed. The plants should be cut back severely each winter, and during the summer growing season it is advisable to pinch the ends of the new growth, thus holding the plant to a pleasing form.

The plant in the foreground is *Hypericum Moserianum*, with lovely yellow blooms.

Trees and Plants for Southern Home Grounds

HELPS FOR HOME PLANTERS

OUR landscape department is ready to assist southern home-owners in planting and laying out the grounds about their places. If you can send us a kodak picture of your house and the surroundings, and draw a rough outline plan showing the size of the yard and the location of the house, we will send you a simple sketch showing how shrubs and plants can be used to the best advantage, and will also tell you what varieties we consider best adapted to your location. For this service we make no charge.

If, however, an elaborate planting plan should be required, together with blueprints and complete details for the arrangement of the shrubs and instructions for planting, there will of necessity be a reasonable charge made. Should you purchase from us the necessary trees, shrubs, and plants, this charge would be deducted from the amount of the bill, so that in reality the making of the plans would cost you nothing.

J. VAN. LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY
POMONA, NORTH CAROLINA